Chas A Lovell

AMBERLAIN.
by James Loring, No.
hn Chamberlain, late Mis-
ry of Religious Exercises.
in India. Abridged from
is added a document on
or, worthy the careful po-
y minister.
on the character of Mr.
erves: "Our late respect-
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April 27.

BSERVER.
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Orders addressed to Da-
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David Hale.

EWBURYPORT.
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Dr. Codman, Dorches-
Wheelwright.

Y in which the recent
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Academies. By J. L.

ions to Sinners bow to
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Designed to aid persons
Particularly to be useful
. Nathaniel Bouton,
al Church, Concord, N.
RKER, No. 9, Cornhill.

PRINGS.
HOTEL is open for
present season. Mr. and
is Establishment, tender
the liberal patronage hith-
who may visit the Springs
will use their exertions to
ss.
make further improve-
To those who intend visit-
beg leave to recommend
the air is perfumed with
Spring.
ere analyzed by the late
and beneficial in all scrof-
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eantly situated, about 30
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ster.
Stage are informed that
Coffee-house, Boston, on
at 7 o'clock, A. M.
tage, leaves Earle's Cof-
Wednesday and Friday at
can take either of these
May 4.

offers for sale, on the most
n short approved credit,
ISH, SCOTCH, IRISH,
GOODS, adapted to both
5 Kilby Street. April 13.

ELRY.
has taken the Store No.
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tured to any pattern, and
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ents and Perfumery,
& RETAIL.
Families supplied on the
epis3m. May 4.

FARE.
. Homes & Homer have
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Hardware Goods, which
, for cash or credit.

D CUTLERY.
o. 47 and 49 Kilby Street,
& Harriet from Liverpool,

CUTLERY.
from Hamburgh, German
hich, with goods previously
fair prices for cash or on
factures and others, want-
respectfully invited to call.
m.

OODS.
403 Washington Street, has
low prices for cash or credit,
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ths.
on Cassimeres,
" 4-4 Irish Linens,
" 6-4 7-4 8-4 & 10-4
Damasks,
" Lin. Camb. Kdkfs,
" India Nankins,
" Ladies' Kid Gloves,
" Furniture Dimity,
" Col. Gro De Naples,
" Blk Levantines,
" Col. "
" Blk. Sarsenets,
" White "
" Blk Synchaws,
" Pongees,
0 Bales bleach'd Sheetings
and Shirtings,
" Brown " "
6w

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and, as may suit the purcha-
the present season, together
n and fruit trees, with the
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The House contains twelve
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untry seat—it is also well
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r wishes to change his busi-
country, he will sell or rent
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May 4.

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RELIGIOUS.

From the Essex Gazette.

RELIGIOUS LAWS NO.—IV.

The present system of religious laws in this State being loose and indefinite in its general construction, is easy to be evaded in its main requisitions. The requisitions of any institution are easy to be evaded, just so far as its principles and laws are difficult to be applied and enforced; and just in proportion to the opposition with which the general spirit and requirements of the institution are destined to meet from the prevailing current of public sentiment. As the basis of all subsequent legislation on the subject of supporting divine institutions by a tax, the Constitution of this Commonwealth provides, that the Legislature be invested with power to authorise and require the people to make suitable provision, at their own expense, for the support and maintenance of public protestant teachers of piety, religion and morality.

In this first grand requisition, it is evidently assumed as a kind of first principle, that a greater amount of pecuniary support can be secured to the gospel by a direct interference of civil power, than could otherwise be secured to it by the free contributions of the people. But is the principle here assumed in the Constitution a correct one; and does the requisition thus imposed by the Legislature avail to secure the great object? No, for however true this doctrine may have been in the days of our fathers, when the Constitution was framed and adopted, it is not true now in the nineteenth century, when a great change has taken place, both in the circumstances and feelings of the people. Times and manners have altered. And besides, the laws themselves have experienced a change.—The law of taxation, especially, has been changed and frittered down almost to annihilation. As it now exists, it is next to nothing; it is rather the shadow, than the substance of what it was at the beginning. It is well nigh powerless in its whole demands, and consequently easy to be evaded in its main requisitions. In support of this assertion, my appeal is to facts. These will show the ease with which the law is possibly to be evaded, by a tangible exhibition of the repeated instances in which it is actually evaded.

It is actually evaded then, as often as any number of individuals see fit to leave the parish to which they properly belong, and assume to themselves the form and character of a voluntary religious association, *ostensibly* for the sake of supporting their own religious faith, but *really* for the sake of making their own taxes. In some instances these individuals, when thus united, make some little provision for occasional preaching; say one Sabbath a month for the year; but in others, they are known to continue in this associated capacity, year after year, without the assessment of a single tax, and without the contribution of a single cent, for the support of the gospel at any time.—Thus one portion of the community, by just changing their religious sentiments, find it perfectly convenient for their purpose, and perfectly consistent with their general principles, to set at defiance the whole power and authority of the law of taxation.

In other instances, however, these poll societies have been formed out of the purest motives, and are not deficient in giving a liberal and permanent support to divine institutions. But mark the result of their existence and operations in the numerous shifts and evasions of which they become the fruitful occasion. Mark the grand and sweeping principle on which these societies have come to proceed in the management of their prudential concerns, and by which their separate interests are sustained and strengthened. They live and flourish at the expense of the taxation system. In plain English, they have adopted the convenient, but evasive practice of admitting persons members of their community, on the broad and liberal ground of leaving them perfectly free to make their own taxes. This is the grand secret of prosperity in some of the most flourishing poll Societies in the State. To the prosperity of these societies merely, I have nothing to object. Neither do I object, in the gross, to the principle on which they proceed in providing for the support of the gospel. I am willing that the gospel should be supported every where by free contributions of the people. My only object in mentioning the case of these societies is merely to exhibit one very prominent instance, among others less worthy of notice, in which the religious laws of this State are actually evaded. Other instances might be mentioned.

In consequence of these multiplied evasions of the law of taxation, the gospel actually suffers in this State for want of pecuniary support. The law which was made for the express object of sustaining the public worship of God in every town, and which still continues to require for this purpose, an equal tax on all the people, actually more than defeats itself; that is, it literally diminishes, instead of increasing the amount of monies raised in the State for the support of divine institutions. In illustration of this remark, take for instance, the case of those individuals, who form themselves into voluntary associations, and then voluntarily continue in that state, from year to year, without ever moving a finger towards making the least provision for the support of the worship of God, whether public or private. Had it not been for the law, which availed merely to hold over them the rod of taxation and put them upon some expedient to make their escape, these same individuals would doubtless have been willing to retain their connexion with the old society or parish, and free to contribute, at least something, in support of religion. Take another case, the case of a single individual, who leaves his parish for another society, for the sake of a lighter tax; or rather for the sake of showing his spirit of independence and just contempt of the law. This same individual would have contributed ten dollars without any legal compulsion, to the society which he has left, as freely as he now pays five dollars, at his own option, for the benefit of the society to which he has fled. And thus the law, whose original design was to secure a more liberal support to the gospel, than could otherwise be secured to it by the free contributions of the people, is made the unhappy occasion of reducing that support to one half the amount. In some instances of the above description, so many poll off from the parish in which they reside, that those who remain at their posts, find themselves utterly unable to furnish the requisite means to continue the gospel among them. And thus the gospel, in too many instances, actually suffers the loss of all things in consequence of just very provision, which the Law proposes to make in support of its interests. In other instances this same sad result is brought about in a little different way. The law in question is brought to operate upon some dreadful mass of human depravity.—Some restless and depraved beings in the parish are stirred by it to conceive the design of depriving the better part of the community of all regular preaching. For this bad purpose they retain their membership with the parish, and commence sowing the seeds of division in every direction. They go to the more indifferent part of the parish, complain of being taxed, talk loudly of priestcraft, and infuse the idea wherever they go, that it is best to dismiss the minister, and thus rid themselves at once of the burden of their taxes. The idea finally takes with a bare majority of the people, and the deplorable consequence is, that these restless characters are left to enjoy the malignant pleasure of seeing their unfeeling design accomplished, in the mournful result of a dismissing Council. But this is anticipating the subject of my next number, in which I design to shew, as anounced at the beginning, that the system of Laws under consideration, is liable to very gross and oppressive perversions. C.

BOSTON SABBATH SCHOOL UNION.

Second Annual Report, abridged.

Presented, Feb. 23, 1831.

Proceedings of the Managers.—They have met monthly, and oftener, during the year, for deliberation and prayer. "The want of uniformity, which the Managers found to exist the last year, in relation to the time of commencing the schools; —the variety practised in imparting instruction; —the want of system in the reception and dismission of pupils;—the omission of a uniform observance of the concert of prayer, and the general neglect of visiting, led them to attempt the remedy of these defects. The few regulations, presented to the Union, and adopted by the teachers and superintendents, the Managers are persuaded will, if properly regarded, correct the principal evils which have embarrassed the schools; and prove equally beneficial to the teachers. Their adoption has produced, at least, less perplexity to the proceedings of the Board. Within the year, two examinations of all the schools have taken place, varying somewhat in the mode of procedure; and to each, with two or three exceptions, one whole Sabbath has been devoted. It will be obvious, therefore, that the Managers have been actively employed on the Sabbath, two thirds of the year; beside which, it has been their practice to visit the schools, separately, when not thus occupied, and afford such service as might be needed, in place of absent superintendents, or in teaching destitute classes. Some of the Board, moreover, have visited other schools, not connected with the Union, with a view to the promotion of its interests."—To secure the aid and influence of the pastors of the churches, they were requested to deliver a course of Biblical lectures for the benefit of teachers, founded on the Union Questions. These have been discontinued; and the teachers of several schools have had recourse to a meeting for mutual instruction, where the lesson for the ensuing Sabbath is studied and discussed. The Managers most cordially recommend such meetings. The Bible Classes have been mostly discontinued.—"To remedy this deficiency in the system of moral instruction, and to do something toward providing a supply of well qualified teachers, the Managers are endeavoring to mature a plan, which in its object and character will meet these exigencies, and provide for that class of our blessed youth, on account of whose age and temptation, the quick throbbings of parental and pious solicitude are most strongly felt." The number of schools is 18, that in Leverett street has been given up, and the pupils transferred to the Green Street. Infant schools, recommended by the Board, are in favorable operation in connection with the Sabbath schools marked with a star in the table below.—"The public celebration of the 4th of July last, by the Sabbath schools of the Union, was a measure recommended by the Managers on two considerations: The moral effect of the exercise,—and the fervent desire felt, that the anniversary of an event so important to our country and to the world, should in the youthful bosom be associated with God and religion, and not altogether with tumultuous noise and parade. Of the happy interest and influence of that occasion no one doubts.—Nothing could be further from the minds of the Managers, than to make an ostentatious display of an institution exclusively religious."

Statistical Table, abridged.

		Teachers.	Whole No. Scholars on roll.	Average belonging.	Average attendance.
*Mason street school,		20	147	117	80
*School street	do.	23	159	175	98
N. Bennet St.	do.	25	251	181	127
Hawkins St.	do.	18	262	166	79
Fort Hill	do.	26	225	170	110
*Essex street,	do.	25	311	201	136
*Belknap St.	do.				
African,	do.	20	141	124	68
Robinson Alley, (African)		12	"	"	22
Pinckney street,	do.	5	50	"	9
*Mission House,	do.	16	198	146	81
*South Boston,	do.	19	184	109	72
Mariner's Chh.	do.	13	112	66	46
*Pine street,	do.	31	374	230	157
Sea street,	do.	18	123	105	71
Central,	do.	26	188	119	80
Hanover street,	do.	19	212	131	73
Green street,	do.	29	252	212	132
Boylston,	do.	14	100	90	52
		359	3284	2312	1493

Remarks on facts disclosed in the Reports.—With but few exceptions, it will be observed, that there has been a lamentable *deficiency of teachers* in the schools, during the year. To what is this deficiency to be ascribed? The Managers have endeavored to ascertain; and fidelity to the cause compels them, reluctantly, to impute it, chiefly, to the spiritual apathy and indolence of the members of the churches connected with this Union. Let facts speak. On a comparison of the actual number of church members, with the teachers who are professors of religion, it has been found, that while the former exceed two thousand, the latter is but two hundred and seventy one. After making every allowance for providential inability, who can for a moment doubt, that these churches contain within their bosoms teachers of the best qualifications, who are withholding their personal services from an institution, which is most unequivocally marked by the favor of Christ, and which has returned back to the church double for every blessing she has bestowed?

Connected with the preceding fact, is another of equal magnitude. The *inconstancy* and *want of punctuality* of the teachers themselves. It would hardly have been credited, did not the reports exhibit the fact, that the schools have changed more than one half of their teachers, during the year. Besides which there have been a decrease of teachers within the year. The Managers are aware that considerable changes are unavoidable from various causes; but are they so to the extent stated? There is another view in which *inconstancy* is exhibited, not less excusable perhaps than in the other case. The Report of one superintendent states, that one teache in every thirteen has been absent during the year; and the Report of another states, that nearly two in every fourteen have been absent; both giving an average of one in ten. Supposing these to be fair specimens of the attendance of teachers; at the same ratio it would appear, that thirty six out of the whole number of teachers, have been absent during the whole year. In this view, there has been a loss of instruction to the scholars, equal to about one tenth part; independent of the disorder and bad influence occasioned by leaving the classes destitute of a teacher.

But there are *facts* of a more pleasing character, which the Managers notice, with grateful emotions, and which demands our united tribute of praise and thanksgiving to Almighty God. The increased number of Juvenile Associations for benevolent purposes, which have been formed, and to which encouragement should be afforded in every suitable way;—the abiding and perhaps increasing interest of parents in the object of our labors;—the continued fidelity and self-devotion of those superintendents and teachers, who have been laboring so long with untiring diligence, in this field of Christian enterprise;—the religious influence with which the schools has been clothed, as indicated in the hopeful conversion of several teachers, demonstrating the truth of the promise, "he that watereth, shall be watered also himself;"—the fact that five of the scholars, whose souls have been blessed of the Lord, in the schools, have entered on a course of preparation, to become the heralds of salvation to a world lying in wickedness: —*all* are cheering evidences of an improvement in the spiritual character of our schoos, and of the approbation with which our gracious God views our humble efforts.

But most of all is it impossible for the Managers to close their remarks upon the facts in relation to the schools, without adverting to one of deep and affecting interest.

Indubitable has been the evidence of the presence and power of the Holy Spirit in several of the schools; and in all of them there has existed unusual seriousness. We record, with fervent gratitude to the God of salvation, the hopeful conversion of thirty pupils, during the year; while the deaths have been sixteen. This expression of unmerited goodness, is infinitely more than an equivalent for all our united services, however exhausting and self-denying they may have been; and calls for the renewed consecration of ourselves to the Lord Jesus Christ. But does the *result*, however undeserved, and unspeakably great as it truly is, when the value of one immortal spirit is estimated, correspond with the auspicious indications of a general revival—to the extent of God's promises—to the fulness and efficacy of the blood of the Lamb, and to the readiness of the Holy Spirit to accompany the moral means which have been so constantly employed? Ought it not to clothe us with the deepest humility, and prompt to the severest self-scrutiny?

For the Boston Recorder.

Extract from thoughts on the Revival of 1740 in New-England, by President Edwards.

I have often thought it would be very desirable, and very likely to be followed with a great blessing, if there could be some contrivance for an agreement of all God's people in America, who are well-affected to this work, to keep a day of fasting and prayer; wherein we should *all* unite *on the same day*, in humbling ourselves before God for our past long continued lukewarmness and unprofitableness, not omitting humiliation for the errors that so many of God's people though zealously affected towards this work—through their infirmity, and remaining blindness and corruption, have run into; and together with thanksgivings to God for so glorious and wonderful a display of his power and grace in the late outpouring of his Spirit, to address the Father of mercies, with prayer and supplications, and earnest cries, that he would guide and direct his own people, and that he would continue and still carry on this work, and more abundantly and extensively pour out his Spirit, and particularly upon ministers; and that he would bow the heavens and come down, and erect his glorious kingdom through the earth.—Some perhaps may think that its being all on the same day, is a circumstance of no great consequence; but I cannot be of that mind. Such a circumstance makes the union and agreement of God's people in his worship the more visible, and puts the greater honor upon God, and would have a great tendency to assist and enliven the devotions of Christians. It seems to me, it would mightily encourage and animate God's saints in humbly and earnestly seeking to God for such blessings which concern them all; and that it would be much for the rejoicing of all, to think, *that at the same time* such multitudes of God's dear children, far and near, were sending up their cries to the same common Father, for the same mercies. Christ speaks of agreement in asking, as to what contributes to the prevalence of the prayer of his people, Math. xviii 19. "again I say unto you, that if any two of you shall agree on earth, as touching any thing that they shall ask, it shall be done for them of my Father which is in heaven." If the agreement, or united purpose and appointment, of but two of God's children, would contribute much to the prevalence of their prayers; how much more the agreement of so many thousands? Christ delights greatly in the union of his people, as appears by his prayer in the 17th of John: and especially is the appearance of their union in worship lovely and attractive unto him.

I doubt not but such a thing as I have now mentioned is practicable without a great deal of trouble. Some considerable number of ministers might meet together, and draw up the proposal, wherein a certain day should be fixed at a sufficient distance, endeavoring therein to avoid any other public day that might interfere with the design in any of the provinces, and the business of the day should be particularly mentioned. These proposals should be published, and sent abroad into all parts, with a desire that as many ministers as are disposed to fall in with them, would propose the matter to their congregations, and having taken their consent, would subscribe their names, together with the places of which they are ministers, and send back the proposals thus subscribed to the printer. The hands of many ministers might be to one paper. The printer having received the paper, thus subscribed, from all the provinces, might print the proposals again, with all the names; thus they might be sent abroad again with the names that God's people might know who are united with them in the affair. One of the ministers of Boston might be desired to have the oversight of printing and dispersing the proposals. In such a way, perhaps, might be fulfilled, in some measure, such a general mourning and supplication of God's people as is spoken of, Zech. 12. at the latter end, with which the church's glorious day is to be introduced.—And such a day might be something like the 'day of atonement' in Israel, before the joyful 'feast of tabernacles."

INTELLIGENCE.

From the American Baptist Magazine.

MR. JUDSON'S REMOVAL TO RANGOON.

Prome an ancient City.

There is no period of my Missionary life, that I review with more satisfaction, or rather with less dissatisfaction, than my sojourn in Prome. This city was founded several hundred years before the Christian era. Through how many ages have the successive generations of its dark inhabitants lived and died without the slightest knowledge of the great Eternal, and the only way of salvation which he has provided! At length, in the year 1830, it was ordered that a Missionary of the cross should sit down in the heart of the city, and from day to day, for above three months, should pour forth divine truth, in language which, if not eloquent and acceptable, was, at least, intelligible to all ranks. What a wonderful phenomenon must this have been to celestial beings, who gaze upon the works and dispensations of God in this lower world! It was necessary to the accomplishment of the divine purposes, that after so many centuries of darkness, there should be just such an exhibition of light as has been made, and no more. Thousands have heard of God, who never, nor their ancestors heard before. Frequently in passing through the streets, and in taking my seat in the zayats, I have felt such a solemnity and awe on my spirits, as almost prevented me from opening my lips to communicate the momentous message, with which I was charged. How the preacher has preached, and how the hearers have heard, the day of judgment will show.—Blessed be God, there are some, whose faces I expect to see at the right hand of the great Judge. The young man just mentioned, the carpenter, Moung Shway-hlah, a poor man, by name Moung Oo, in addition to some others, mentioned in former letters, give us reason to hope, that they have received the truth in good and honest hearts. Many also there are, who have become so far enlightened that I am sure they never can bow the knee to Shway Lan-dau, without a distressing conviction, that they are in the wrong way.

Farewell to thee, Prome! Willingly would I have spent my last breath in thee and for thee. But thy sons ask me not to stay: and I must preach the gospel to other cities also, for therefore am I sent. Read the five hundred Tracts that I have left with thee. Pray to the God and Saviour that I have told thee of. And if hereafter thou call me, though in the lowest whisper, and it reach me in the very extremities of the empire, I will joyfully listen and come back to thee.

BAPTISM OF KARENS.

The following is an account from Mr. Boardman of the baptism of several Karens, previously to his leaving Tavoy. It is addressed to Mrs. Boardman, who had removed to Maulmein, to which place Mr. Boardman was about to repair.

Tavoy, April 18, Lord's-day evening.

My dearest Sarah.—How shall I describe to you the events of the last two days? Where shall I begin? or rather, where shall I end? But I will not detain you in suspense, nor say any thing further to raise your expectations. Our Karen friends from the east arrived on Friday evening. Moung Kyah and Moung Khway were the only two of the baptized, whose circumstances would allow them to come. Moung So is still unable to travel so far, and Moung Sek-kyer having gone to the south, has not heard of our expected departure. It was a comfort to all that Ko Thah-byoo and Ma-Ay were present to entertain their friends, and unite with us in the delightful employment of yesterday and to-day.—Besides Moung Kyah and Moung Khway, there were seven Karens who came out for the express purpose of receiving baptism. Several of them have been candidates for that ordinance several months, and all of them have been hopeful converts, and sober, reformed people for more than a year. Several others, four at least from Moung So's neighbourhood, would have come, but were either absent from home, or detained by illness.

Christian Tenderness.

When our friends first arrived, they sat in silence for some minutes. Neither they nor I felt inclined to speak. For an hour or more we had no free conversation. I saw that their hearts were full, and so was mine.

Knowing each other in Heaven.

Moung Khway at last broke silence, by saying, "I hear that you are about to leave us, and I know not where we shall meet again; if not in this place, I hope we shall meet in the presence of God." I nodded assent, and he proceeded; "I don't know how it will be, whether we shall know each other in heaven, but I hope we shall; I want to know you there."

In the evening, after a discourse on Eph. iv. 17—32, the seven candidates made their application for baptism. We had time to examine only one of them, and deferred the rest till the next morning. In the morning, after the usual stated devotions, we all assembled in my little room in the Zayat, and after several prayers, resumed the pleasant work of hearing experiences. The whole day was occupied in this delightful employment. Each person gave us satisfactory evidence of true grace. True, we had not that evidence which arises from a daily observation of their conduct; but Moung Kyah and Moung Khway were solemnly charged to give their testimony regarding this topic, and they uniformly gave a decided testimony in favour of the candidates' total abstinence from all heathenish practices for more than a year; also of their disposition and ability to converse on religion, and particularly to pray. As to the evidence derived from their conversation and relation of experience before the church, I can truly say it was as satisfactory as could be expected, and decidedly more so than Ko Thah-byoo's was when he was approved by the church in Maulmein.

When they had all done, and the church had unanimously agreed to receive them, I inquired if they all wished to be baptized now, or wait till some future occasion should occur, perhaps after the rains; and one of them who had appeared rather embarrassed, and, on this account, apparently, had given us somewhat less satisfaction than the rest, said he would wait till another time, to which we readily assented. The others all wished to be baptized immediately.

A Chinese Christian.

After we had been assembled in the Zayat an hour or two, Lat Kyike, our amiable Chinese boy, who had given us so much occasion to love him and hope well of him, came creeping in. He sat till all was over. I inquired what his object was in coming. "To ask for baptism, Sir. I have been very much distressed. While the Karens were here relating experiences, I thought within myself, these Karens, who but seldom hear the word of God, and cannot read, are entering the kingdom of heaven before me, who daily hear the gospel, and can read the Scriptures.—Besides, I am going to Maulmein, but I do not know that I shall live to reach there; I may die on the way, and I wish to be baptized before I go." His application was so urgent, and his account of his religious views and feelings so satisfactory, that, although we had proposed to delay his baptism for a season, we feared we might do wrong and offend God; and so we unanimously agreed to receive him, and appointed this morning, before breakfast, for the time of administering the ordinance to him, and the six Karen candidates.

After a short recess, which the native members of the church and the candidates spent in religious conversation, the Karens came up to me, and made several inquiries, about practical religion. After these inquiries, they wanted to know the names of all the teachers, that they might pray for them distinctly; and also, by what name they should designate the *American Indians*, of whom they had heard me speak, as a people somewhat resembling the Karens; "for, said they, we wish to pray for them also." In the evening I delivered a discourse preparatory to the baptismal service, from the closing paragraph of Matthew's gospel. I spoke of the sovereignty of Christ, "all power in heaven and on earth," therefore he must be obeyed—the commission to go and make disciples of all nations—the command for the disciples and no others to be baptized—the subsequent duties of the baptized to observe whatsoever Christ has commanded, specifying some particulars—the encouragement derived from Christ's promised presence, &c. The season was solemn and affecting. In the morning after the ordinary and extraordinary prayers and practical observations, we repaired to the wonted place, and six Karens and Lat Kyike were baptized. Lat Kyike could not wait for me to come out and conduct him into the water, *but came hastening in to meet me.*

Towards evening we met to celebrate the Lord's Supper. It was altogether such a communion season as we never before had in Tavoy, either as to the number of communicants, or the feelings manifested by them. It was indeed the house of God, the gate of heaven. O that you had been present to partake of our unusual joy. After recess and tea, we assembled again for an experience meeting. Moung Bwah came of his own accord; and we have had such an experience meeting as was never held in Tavoy before. But I must defer particulars for the present. I am quite exhausted with the duties and pleasures of the day.

From the Christian Journal.

CONFERENCE AT CHITENANGO.

Mr. Editor—Remarking the omission of some circumstances I deem important in your notice of the late Conference in the Dutch Church at Chitenango, and having remained longer upon the ground than your first informant, I offer the following account to your readers.

For some time previous to the Conference, a deep and increasing seriousness was remarked in the congregation. Many and very hopeful instances of conversion had occurred. The spiritual necessities of the people had increased to such a degree, that Dr. Yates, with all his industry, felt himself unable sufficiently to meet them. He therefore called in the aid of his brethren. Five clergymen of the Dutch Church assembled with many of the excellent Presbyterian clergy from the vicinity, who rejoiced in the opportunity to help forward the work of God, though in the church of another sect.

The church had observed Tuesday as a day of fasting and prayer.

The exercises throughout were confined to preaching during the day, and addresses during the evening. Prayer, praise, the reading of the Scriptures, and conversation with inquiring individuals. No other methods were employed. All mere excitement was depressed and allayed as far as possible. The inquiring persons were assembled by themselves in the lecture room of the church, and none but the ministers and officers of the church were permitted to be with them. No public manifestation of feeling, or pledges of any kind were required. *Truth* was the only means employed.

It was truly delightful to remark that the theme of every discourse was Christ. "Christ and his Cross were all our theme." It was not deemed necessary to hide from the sinner's mind, the fact that he must seek for salvation without himself in Christ, that he must be born of the Spirit, that faith in the merits of the Redeemer was essentially necessary to his safety. God was exhibited in mercy only through Christ. Such was the tenor of conversation with the inquirers, and as far as the low tone of voice could be overheard, the advice of Paul and Silas was that given—"believe on the Lord Jesus Christ and thou shalt be saved."

The evening meetings were protracted at no time beyond nine o'clock—at whatever stage in the exercises that hour found us, they were immediately suspended; the convenience and decorum of families being thus preserved, and sufficient time allowed for family and private devotion before retiring to bed.

That the meetings were accompanied with blessed results, I have no question. Many persons were deeply impressed. The difficulties and doubts of very many were removed.

Eighty or more were found in the lecture room at the last meeting for inquiry, of whom, if I might judge from those with whom I conversed, the greater part were exercising faith in Christ.

I am more than ever convinced that it is with the power of truth alone, we should aim to impress the heart of the sinner—that the theme of Christ's cross is especially adapted to that end—that to convince the sinner of his entire inability by his own efforts merely, to save himself, is the best method to drive him to the only place of safety, the foot of the cross—and that the truth of the gospel in its simplicity and plainness needs not the aid of man's wisdom to make it effectual to the conversion and sanctification of sinful men. B.

Monthly Tract Distribution in Charleston, S. C.—The Reports of the Tract Distribution for the month of April, were of a highly interesting character. The cordial manner in which they have usually been received, has removed the reluctance which many of them, at first felt; and the visible tokens of God's approbation, which many of them have witnessed, has already created an attachment to the work that promises incalculable good. Many cheering facts have been related, and there is no doubt that fruit will appear in due time. The number of families supplied this month, was 2468—the number that declined receiving the Tracts, 90.—*Observer.*

N. YORK ANNIVERSARIES.

From the New-York Observer.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

The fifteenth anniversary of this society was held on Thursday last. The members of the Society and delegates from auxiliaries assembled at 9 o'clock, A. M. at the Society's House, and moved in procession to the Middle Dutch Church. At 10 o'clock the chair was taken by Col. Varick, the President of the Society, supported by Hon. S. Van Rensselaer, Col. Throop, Hon. S. Bayard, and Judge Thompson. The Rev. Dr. Lyell of the Episcopal Church read the 49th chapter of Isaiah. After an address from the President, the Treasurer's report was read by John Adams, Esq. Treasurer. Rev. Mr. Brigham, one of the Corresponding Secretaries, read the annual report, an abstract of which will be found below. The following resolutions were then adopted:

On motion of Hon. Smith Thompson, seconded by Hon. A. Bruyn Hasbrouck, of Kingston, Ulster county,

Resolved, That the Report, an abstract of which has now been read, be printed and circulated under the direction of the Managers.

On motion of Rev. Mr. Choules, of Rhode Island, and seconded by Rev. Dr. M'Auley, of Philadelphia,

Resolved, That while a delay of funds and the severity of the past winter, have prevented the full redemption of the pledge to supply the United States with Bibles in 2 years, there is still occasion for unfeigned gratitude to God that so much has been done towards the accomplishment of this enterprise, and also encouragement to expect that with the continued exertions of auxiliaries and friends, the entire supply contemplated may soon be effected.

On motion of His Excellency Gov. Vroom of N. Jersey, seconded by Rev. Pres. Carnahan, of Princeton, N. J.,

Resolved, That the rapid growth of our population, both from natural increase and foreign emigrations, demands of auxiliary societies and all benevolent citizens their unremitted exertions, in circulating the Scriptures.

On motion of Rev. Mr. M'Ilvaine, of Brooklyn, seconded by Rev. Mr. Van Vleck, of the Moravian Church in this city,

Resolved, That the members of this Society view with great satisfaction the efforts of the present day to imbue the minds of the young with the knowledge of the Scriptures, and would encourage the noble practice adopted by some auxiliaries of furnishing a New Testament to each Sunday school scholar within their respective limits.

On motion of Professor Perdicari, of Washington College, Hartford, Conn. a native of Greece, seconded by the Rev. Dr. Cox,

Resolved, That the civil commotions which are now witnessed in different parts of the earth, indicate to this society, that the great Author of the Bible is rapidly preparing the way for the dissemination of His word throughout the world.

The meeting was addressed by Hon. Mr. Hasbrouck, Rev. Mr. Choules, Rev. Dr. M'Auley, Gov. Vroom, Rev. Mr. M'Ilvaine, Professor Perdicari, and Rev. Dr. Cox.

Abstract of the fifteenth Report read at the annual meeting on Thursday, May 12, 1831.

Since the last anniversary one of the Vice Presidents the Hon. Andrew Kirkpatrick of New Jersey, and late Chief Justice of that State, has deceased. One of the Managers also has died, John Watts, M. D. of New-York, President of the College of Physicians.

Auxiliary Societies.—During the year, 97 new auxiliaries have been formed, an increase unusually large, and most of them formed in the newly settled parts of the country, where they were much needed. The whole number of auxiliaries at this time is 756, scattered through every State and territory in the Union.

Receipts.—The receipts of the year leaving out the sum borrowed at Bank, amounts to $125,316 79. Of this sum $50,142 56 were in payment for books; $2,716 from legacies; $10,863 34 as ordinary donations; $52,370 40 towards the general supply; and the remainder from miscellaneous sources.

There has been borrowed, and is now due to different Banks, the sum of $34,190. This sum is greater by $13,390 than that due to the Banks at the last anniversary, although it was then hoped that this class of debts would be greatly reduced in the course of the year.

As the society is not an incorporated institution, these sums have all been borrowed on private responsibility.—They were borrowed in order to help on the work of general supply, and with the continual hope and expectation that pledges to the society would soon be redeemed, and debts paid, so that these Bank claims could be cancelled.

Many of the auxiliaries which have pledged assistance towards the general supply, have nobly redeemed their pledges; others have redeemed them in part; others have as yet rendered little assistance. The managers cannot but express their ardent desire that all pledges made may be redeemed, so that the work of general supply may be soon completed, and the debts of the society paid.

Books Printed.—The number of Bibles and Testaments printed in the course of the year amounts to copies. Of these, were English Bibles and English Testaments. [*Numbers not stated.*]

A new minion Bible, with headings to chapters, has been printed, and also a new nonpareil Bible. Plates are in preparation for a new pocket Testament, from which an edition will soon be prepared on fine paper, suited to the wants of Sunday school teachers.

Books Issued.—The books issued in the course of the year have been 212,183. This number, though exceeding but little in the aggregate the issues of the preceding year, contains a much greater quantity of *entire* Bibles. The number of Bibles issued the past year is 171,972, an increase in this class of issues over those of the preceding year of 41,618 copies.

Another peculiarity in these distributions is, that an unusual number were in the way of free donations, or else were special sales, where pay for such only as could be sold was to be returned.

Another circumstance worthy of remark is, that a very unusual proportion of these books has gone into destitute families; those living in the remote parts of the country, the members of which would have lived and died probably without the Bible but for these efforts of benevolence.

Sunday Schools.—A grant of *twenty thousand* New Testaments has been made to the American Sunday School Union, for the purpose of gratuitous distribution, among such children in the new settlements as are unable to purchase them.

General Supply.—In May, 1829, this society proposed to attempt the supply of every destitute family in the United States with a Bible, in the course of two years, provided the auxiliaries would co-operate and furnish the means in season. Very much has been done towards carrying this great undertaking into effect, although the work is not yet complete.

In Maine, the supply is completed, except in two counties, where it was not entirely finished by the last accounts.

In New Hampshire and Vermont the supply is complete. Considerable aid has also been received from both of these States towards the general supply, and more still is promised and expected.

In Massachusetts the work is nearly or quite finished.—The same is true of Rhode Island and Connecticut.

New York has been supplied with the exception of two or three counties, which are now nearly supplied, and will it is believed, soon be entirely so.

New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Maryland were supplied previous to the last year.

Delaware is in a great measure supplied, and has books enough on the ground to complete the work.

Virginia is nearly or quite supplied.

In North Carolina 40 out of 64 counties are supplied; in 13 others the work is in a state of forwardness; in the remainder, much is still to be done. Two agents are now in the field.

In South Carolina, very much has been done towards a supply of the State, though the work is not yet complete. The same statement may be made in relation to Georgia, Kentucky, Ohio, and Tennessee.

In Indiana, the supply is about half completed, and books are now on the way, and an agent on the ground to finish the supply.

In Illinois, about the same proportion of the work is performed as in Indiana, and three agents are now prosecuting the work of supply, and have divided the State for that purpose into three districts.

In Missouri, comparatively little has been done.

A few months since, only four counties had been reported as fully supplied. A good supply of books however, is already forwarded to the State, and two agents of the Parent Society are engaged in effecting their distribution.

Mississippi is supplied, and in a faithful systematic manner.

Louisiana is represented as having supplied three fourths of its destitute families, and would have finished the work but for the want of books. The supply will be completed in the course of a few months.

In Alabama not more than half of the supply is effected as yet, though a spirit is now manifested to procure books immediately, and prosecute the work to a completion.

In Arkansas Territory, a faithful agent has been employed, the past winter, two new auxiliaries have been formed, and the work of supply is now going forward, though much still remains to be done.

In Florida Territory, there remains also much to be done. No report has been received from the east part of the territory. At Tallahassee an interesting Bible Society has just been formed, called the Middle Florida Bible Society, and it is hoped, will aid much in future distributions.

Michigan Territory has been supplied in a faithful and happy manner, and several new auxiliaries have been formed.

To recapitulate:—It appears, in review, that in thirteen of the States and territories, viz. Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, Mississippi, and Michigan Territory, the supply has already been nearly or quite completed. In eight other states, viz. Delaware, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, and Louisiana, the work has been, as near as can be determined, about two thirds completed. In Indiana and Illinois, about one half of the work is done, and in Alabama, Missouri, Arkansas and Florida territories, something less than one half. This calculation may not be exact, though it cannot differ essentially from the truth.

It will here be naturally asked, what has prevented the entire completion of this work?

The Managers would answer in the first place, *delay* on the part of auxiliaries and friends.

It is true that many auxiliaries which pledged pecuniary aid have nobly redeemed their pledges, and in season.—Others have redeemed them, but at too late a period to enable the managers to prepare books and forward them to the west, as they originally intended. Other societies, which promised assistance, have not even to this day, rendered more than one half or one-fourth, and some a less part of what was expected. This delay of funds has necessarily caused a delay in all parts of the enterprise, and left the society still in debt more than $30,000, as already stated.

A second cause why *more* has not been done, has been the unusual severity of the past winter.

The deep snows at the north, and the rains and swollen streams at the south during the months of January, February, and March, prevented in a great measure the travelling of agents, and the transportation of books, and almost wholly suspended the operations of auxiliaries.

But while the members have not the satisfaction of announcing at this time, the complete supply of the United States with the Bible, they feel bound to give thanks to Almighty God that so much has been done towards such a supply. It is a matter of great joy with them, that those auxiliaries and friends who have embarked in this enterprise seem still resolved to prosecute the same to a thorough completion. Most of those who have yet unredeemed pledges, and some who have redeemed their pledges, signify their intention to continue their contributions the coming year, and those States and counties in which destitute families are yet unsupplied, seem determined in all instances, if means are provided, to give the word of life to every household within their limits without delay.

It must be recollected, however, that those parts of the country yet to be supplied, are those parts which are most destitute, and where there are the fewest benevolent laborers and contributors. In many instances books must not only be furnished gratuitously, but agents to distribute them must be provided. These circumstances, together with the unpaid debt of the society, will demand the early and liberal contributions of those who have means, as well as the payment, so far as possible, for books sold on credit. If the friends to the general supply of the country are still disposed to persevere in their labors, but few months need elapse before their hopes are realized.

The managers, however, wish it to be borne in mind that some parts of the country now considered as supplied, were supplied several years since, and must need by this time a re-examination. The county of Monroe, (N. Y.,) which was supplied in 1829, was found in 1830 to have again more than 600 destitute families; and the county of St. Lawrence, supplied in 1825, has been found the past year to have 990 families without the word of God. A re-investigation in New England, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Maryland, would no doubt show that numerous dwellings there are now unblessed with the sacred oracles. The managers are deeply anxious that in these States a new examination may be made the coming year, so that by the next anniversary, when it is hoped the supply at the West and South will be completed, it may be said that the undertaking of 1829 has been fully consummated in all parts of the country.

Agents.—The managers have had in their employ during part or all of the year, 19 agents, most of them in the Western States. This number will probably be diminished the coming year, though in the newly settled parts of the country the services of some will be indispensable to the success of the Bible cause for many years to come.—Those agents who continue in service will now be instructed to visit county auxiliaries, and make arrangements for the annual meeting of the same, in such *successive* order, as that one agent in a State can afterwards be present at the annual meetings of all. Were these meetings properly arranged, one agent could attend one and two of them every week, giving advice and encouragement to the managers of each, and reporting to the Parent Society an account of them all. When this system shall have been perfected, one well qualified agent, located in each of the large western and southern States, would give life and stability to all the county auxiliaries within his field of labor.

Foreign Distributions.—These have been comparatively few, on account of increased domestic operations.

To Port-au-Prince in the West Indies, a small quantity of French Bibles and Testaments have been sent, on request of a serious minded foreigner residing there. Encouragement has been given of a further supply.

To the Rev. Wm. Torrey, of Buenos Ayres, have been sent on his request one hundred Spanish Testaments.

One hundred and fifty copies of Bibles and Testaments, in different tongues, have been recently furnished to a colony of Americans and Swiss, who have settled in the province of Texas, in Mexico.

To the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, have been furnished three hundred copies of Bibles and Testaments, for the use of Indian missions under their care.

To the same body has also been furnished six hundred dollars, to aid in printing the Tamul Scriptures, at Ceylon, where the missionaries have earnestly solicited aid for this object.

The American missionaries in Greece express strong desires that the society should commence a vigorous course of distribution in that country.

In France the way is said to be prepared for an extensive distribution of the word of God. A gentleman in one of our cities has engaged to give the society one thousand dollars towards making distributions there, in case nine thousand dollars are furnished from other sources. Will not auxiliaries and benevolent individuals take this proposition into consideration?

Foreign Societies.—The British and Foreign Bible society is still highly favored of the Lord, and is sending its precious blessings more and more extensively through the world. Your deputation to that society during the past year, the Rev. Dr. Milnor, was highly acceptable and no doubt useful. Hopes are entertained by the managers that a similar deputation from that society to your own, will, in the course of a year or two, be received here.

The Bible Societies in France, Germany, Denmark and Sweden, are still engaged in the work for which they were formed.

The societies at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Columbo and the places in the East, bordering on the Pagan world, were never more prosperous than at present. Every year opens the door for some new distribution of the word of life in those distant lands, where idolatry has so long triumphed.

Let the friends of this society then feel and act as if the supply of our own country with the Bible is but the beginning of their work. Greece, Ceylon, Burmah, and the Sandwich Islands, where our own countrymen are striving to make known the true God, have all need of assistance at the present time, and demands for the word of life will no doubt become more and more frequent and urgent, till the kingdoms of this world all become the kingdoms of our Lord and of his Christ. Let no heart then faint, no hand grow weary, no zeal be quenched, until it can be said throughout the world that "EVERY FAMILY HAS THE BIBLE."

AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.

The sixth annual meeting of the American Tract Society was held in the Middle Dutch Church, New-York, on Wednesday, May 11, at 10 o'clock, A. M. the President of the Society, S. V. S. Wilder, Esq. in the chair, supported by Col. Richard Varick, and the Hon. Stephen Van Rensellaer, Vice President.

The meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. John Gosman, of the Reformed Dutch Church, Kingston, N. Y. The President delivered an appropriate Introductory Address; after which the treasurer, Mr. Moses Allen, read the report of the Committee who audited his accounts; and the Annual Report was read by Mr. William A. Hallock, Corresponding Secretary. The following resolutions were then presented and unanimously adopted, viz.

On motion of the Rev. Theophilus Packard, D. D. of the Congregational Church, Shelburne, Ms. seconded by Rev. D. Dunbar, of the Baptist Church, New York,

Resolved, That the report now read be adopted and published under the direction of the Executive Committee.

On motion of the Rev. Jacob Van Vechten, of the Reformed Dutch Church, Schenectady, seconded by the Rev. N. B. Crocker, D. D. of the Ep. Church, Providence, R. I.

Resolved, That the display of the power and grace of God in the conviction and conversion of sinners through the instrumentality of tracts should excite the liveliest emotions of gratitude in every heart, and give a new impulse to future efforts.

On motion of the Rev. John Reynolds, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Harrisburg, Pa. seconded by the Rev. Lewis Mayer, D. D. Professor in Theological Seminary, German Reformed Church, York, Pa.,

Resolved, That the evidence contained in the Annual Report, that not more than one fourth part of the population in the Great Valley of the Mississippi have yet been supplied by this society with so much as one tract to a family, calls for redoubled efforts in behalf of that portion of our beloved country.

On motion of Rev. D. C. Lansing, D. D. of the Presbyterian church, Utica, seconded by Gen. William Williams, of Stonington, Conn.,

Resolved, That the spiritual wants of millions of our population, and the blessing of God which has so signally attended the monthly distribution of tracts, demand persevering and prayerful efforts to extend this system to every family in our country willing to receive them.

On motion of the Rev. James Milnor, D. D. of the Episcopal church, seconded by the Rev. John Daniel Andrews, Bishop of the Moravian Church, Bethlehem, Pa.,

Resolved, That on a review of the whole operations of this society during the past year and the Divine favor with which they have been attended, there is no reason for discouragement, but on the contrary the society perceive abundant cause for a grateful continuance and more zealous prosecution of their labors during the ensuing year.

On motion of the Rev. John Breckenridge, of the Presbyterian church, Baltimore, seconded by the Rev. Thomas M'Auley, D. D. of the Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia,

Resolved, That this society should embrace in its operations the spiritual interests of their unenlightened fellowmen in distant lands, and with reference to this object they will endeavor, by the Divine blessing, to supply evangelical American missionaries in foreign countries with as many approved tracts, or the means of procuring them, as shall in the opinion of the Executive Committee be needed in the prosecution of their labors.

On motion of the Rev. Robert Baird, General Agent of the American Sunday School Union, the officers for the ensuing year were elected; and the exercises were closed by singing the Christian Doxology.

The meeting was addressed by the Rev. Messrs. Dunbar, Van Vechten, Reynolds and Breckenridge; Gen. Williams; and the Rev. Drs. Mayer, Lansing, Milnor and M'Auley. Rev. Dr. Milnor presented a view of the various grounds afforded in the present state of the Society for gratulation and encouragement; and in compliance with the urgent request of the committee of arrangements, laid before the meeting a delightful narrative of his visit to the Isle of Wight, where once resided "The Dairyman's Daughter," the "Young Cottager," the "African Servant," and the lamented author of the tracts with those titles, Rev. Legh Richmond; from which it appeared that the scenery depicted in those tracts, is described with no less accuracy than beauty. The Rev. Dr. Codman of Dorchester, Ms. stated that he visited the Isle of Wight in 1825, and fully corroborated the statements of Rev. Dr. Milnor. The appeals made in behalf of the monthly distribution, and the manner and spirit with which it should be executed; and the equally impressive and powerful appeals in favor of supplying the perishing heathen with tracts, came home to every heart, and left impressions which cannot soon be obliterated.

Abstract of the Sixth Annual Report prepared from the New-York Observer.

There has not been the same rapid increase in the extent of the society's operations the past as in some preceding years, but its importance in advancing the interests of the Redeemer's Kingdom has never been more apparent.

New Publications.—Seventy-three new publications have been unanimously sanctioned by the publishing committee and stereotyped since the last anniversary, making the whole number of the society's publications 571. The committee have also printed a small edition of a tract consisting of portions of the Bible and Hymns translated into the language of the Chippeway Indians by Dr. E. James of the military station of the Sault de St. Marie. Six of the new tracts are on the subject of intemperance; four, on the errors of the church of Rome; seven are authentic narratives. The Committee, in accordance with the prevailing sentiment of the Christian community have resolved to admit no more fictitious narratives into the series.

The small volume entitled "*Persuasives to Early Piety,*" the committee consider a very valuable accession to the society's publications, and gratefully acknowledge the receipt of a set of stereotype plates of the work, presented by an "ENGLISH BAPTIST" which were cast under the supervision of the author. They also acknowledge the receipt from the Religious Tract Society of London, of a set of stereotype plates of the same work abridged, presented as a token of their Christian love. The *Daily Texts* and *Diary*, each containing a text of Scripture and a verse of a hymn for each day in the year; the *Dew Drops* containing a text for each day in the year; and the *Gems of Sacred Poetry* are all reprinted from the publications of the London Society in a form convenient for use as a pocket companion. The publication of *Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress* has been delayed in expectation of receiving a new English edition. The sum requisite for perpetuating Baxter's *Call to the Unconverted* has been nearly completed, and the work will soon be published. The *Christian Almanac* for 1831 was published in twenty-two editions.

Amount of Printing.—During the year ending May 1, there have been printed

In the English language separate 12mo tracts -	4,293,000
In German,	32,000
In French,	28,[illegible]
In Spanish,	32,000
In Welch	20,000
In Chippeway,	[illegible]
Children's tracts,	146,000
Bound volumes of tracts comprising tracts,	54,000
Broad sheets in different languages,	28,000
Hand Bills,	720,000
Cards	30,000
Whole number of tracts printed during the year,	5,383,500
Whole number printed since the formation of the Soc.	25,[illegible]
Whole number of pages of 12mo tracts during the year,	61,764,000
Whole no. of pages do. since formation of the Soc.	227,[illegible]
Whole no. of pages of children's tracts during the year,	2,724,000
Whole no. of pages of do. since the formation of Soc.	23,[illegible]

Of the 12mo tracts issued during the year, 3,284,000 have been covered, making 13,136,000 pages of covers which are included in the above.

The whole number of copies of the Am. Tract Magazine published during the year has been 61,250 and the whole number of the Christian Almanac for 1831, printed at the Society's House, 111,987.

There have also been printed,

			Pages
Of Baxter's Saint's Rest	2000	copies embracing	544,000
Pike's Persuasives	5000		1,800,000
Diary for 1831	500		128,000
Life of Newton	2000		240,000
Life of Swartz	4000		256,000
Life of Leighton	4000		256,000
Sermons to the Aged	2000		296,000

Including the above the whole number of pages of publications printed during the year is 68,786,000.

The whole number of pages *circulated* during the year, is 68,522,704, and the whole number since the formation of the society, 254,479,926.

The Tracts most widely circulated.—There have been printed during the year:

Of Appeal to American Youth, and Disappointed Hope, each	76,000
Importance of Consideration,	80,000
Worth of a Dollar,	81,000
Quench not the Spirit,	92,000
Putnam and the Wolf,	92,000
Worth of the Soul, and Joseph Archer, each	96,000
Persuasive to Public Worship,	100,000
Hope of Future Repentance,	112,000

The number of Tracts on the subject of Temperance, printed during the year, is 516,000.

Gratuitous distributions.—The number of pages gratuitously distributed has been 2,965,208, of which 1,766,660 were for the country west and south of the Alleghany, and 452,487 for foreign countries. There has also been granted in money to aid the Baptist mission in Burmah in their Tract operations, $300.

Receipts & Expenditures.—During the year ending May 1st, there have been received:

For Tracts sold nearly at cost,	$34,137, 77
Donations, annual subscriptions, &c.	8,784, 82
Total receipts,	$42,922, 59

There has been expended:

For paper,	$15,173, 48
For printing, stereotyping, engraving, folding, binding, &c.	18,390, 46
Services of the Corresponding Secretary and General Agent, the Assistant Secretary, the Depositary and his three assistants, whose time and efforts are wholly devoted to the Society,	2,624, 51
Services and expenses of travelling agents, chiefly in the Valley of the Mississippi,	3,692, 18
Grant to Mission in Burmah,	300, 00
Expenses of General Depository, postage, taxes, insurance, fuel, and other items,	2,741, 96
Total,	$42,922, 59

From the above, it appears that the whole amount received during the year ending May 1st, has been expended. There was also due on that day $1,358 66, which the society had no funds to meet, and there were resting on the committee obligations for paper on which the tracts are printed, to the amount of $10,676 67, which must be met within six months.

This painful deficiency of receipts, the committee beg the friends of the institution to bear in mind, when they reflect on the pressing claims upon the society, from various portions of our own country and of the Pagan world, and the incalculable amount of good it may accomplish by the blessing of God, should the requisite pecuniary means be furnished. Exclusive of its house, erected solely by citizens of New-York, which is not yet entirely paid for, all the pecuniary means of the society amount merely to the value of the publications in its General Depository and the paper and other materials used in transacting its concerns.

Travelling Agents.—The only travelling agents at present are the Rev. *Warren Day*, in the Western District of New-York; Rev. *James Anderson* and Mr. *William Yonge*, in Ohio; Mr. *Moses H. Wilder*, in Indiana; and Rev. *Cyrus W. Allen*, in Illinois and Missouri. In all the country south of New-York and Ohio, the society have no agent. It is hoped that qualified individuals will feel willing to devote themselves to this self denying service, and that funds will be furnished for their support.

Branches and Auxiliaries.—The number of new auxiliaries recognized during the year is 94, making the whole number immediately connected with this society, 908.

The *American Tract Society at Boston,* which is a Branch of this, had at its last anniversary 672 auxiliaries. Its receipts during its last year were $11,102, and it circulated 7,865,868 pages, of which 1,231,318 were gratuitously distributed. It has contributed in donations to this society, during the past year, $810 88.

The *New-York City Tract Society* has paid into the society's treasury during the year, $3,958. It circulated in 14 months previous to its late anniversary, 7,721,000 pages.

The *Pennsylvania Branch, Philadelphia,* had at the time of its last anniversary 429 auxiliaries. It had circulated during the year 4,437,890 pages, and has remitted to this society the last year $5,644, being the largest amount received from any of the society's branches.

The *Pittsburgh* Branch, at its last anniversary, had about 150 auxiliaries. It had circulated in 18 months 3,497,150 pages, and by the aid of agents of the American Tract Society, had explored the 17 counties of Western Pennsylvania, and formed auxiliaries wherever it was practicable. It has remitted to this society the past year, $640.

The *Baltimore* Branch has 60 auxiliaries; its receipts, the last year, were $1,352; and it circulated 926,463 pages, of which 240,800 were in the monthly distribution. It has explored 13 of the 19 counties of Maryland, with reference to supplying the entire population willing to receive tracts.

Twelve other principal Branches and auxiliaries east of the Allegany, have remitted the following sums during the year, viz.

Providence, R. I.	$247 50	Utica, N. Y.	$1,414 00
Hartford, Conn.	1,140 92	Troy,	493 00
New-Haven, Conn.	316 25	Washington City,	251 18
Albany, N. Y.	498 46	Winchester, Va.	286 02
Auburn,	200 04	Charleston, S. C.	633 50
Rochester,	398 25	Augusta, Geo.	497 00

Seven branches and auxiliaries in the valley of the Mississippi, have remitted the following sums:

Huntsville, Ala.	$228 50	Louisville, Ky.	$223 00
Nashville, Tenn.	247 50	Cincinnati,	779 13
Danville, Kenn.	333 04	St. Louis, Mo.	457 56
Lexington,	287 00		

The Branch at St. Louis has rapidly extended its operations during the year. It has now 64 auxiliaries, and circulated the last year 1,075,725 pages of Tracts.

Intercourse with Kindred Institutions.—The Rev. Dr. Milnor was present as a delegate from this society at the last annual meeting of the *Religious Tract Society in London,* and not only took part in the anniversaries of that institution, one at the west and the other at the east end of London, but frequently visited its house, and attended several meetings of its committee, at which he was received in the most friendly and gratifying manner, mingling in their deliberations, and obtaining ample information relative to the society's plans and mode of operation. The Rev. Dr. Milnor also had a friendly conference with the committee of the *Glasgow Tract Society.*

[The report gives the resolutions of the Committee of the London Society, when Dr. Milnor attended to take leave, previous to his return to America, and notices his account of his visit to the Isle of Wight, both of which have been published in the Recorder.]

The Rev. Charles P. M'Ilvaine, who sailed for England a few weeks after Dr. Milnor, was also commissioned as a delegate to the London Society, but from the lateness of his arrival and feeble health, was present only on a part of the occasions mentioned.

The committee sustain a friendly correspondence with the *Paris Tract Society,* and have recently made to it a small grant of tracts in English for distribution among English and American seamen. It is hoped that the recent revolution in France will give a new spring to the tract and all other evangelical enterprises through that kingdom.

Very cordial communications have been received during the year from the Tract Society at *Bristol, Eng.* and from the Prayer Book and Homily Society at London. Also from the Lower Saxony Tract Society located at *Hamburgh,* congratulating the society especially on the freedom it enjoys from the civil and ecclesiastical domination, which now oppresses and afflicts that institution.

The committee sustain very friendly relations to the auxiliaries of the London Tract Society at *Montreal* and *Kingston,* in Canada; and to the *Baptist General Tract Society,* and other kindred institutions in our own country.

Operations in the Valley of the Mississippi.—At the last anniversary, the committee reported nine agents laboring in the Valley of the Mississippi. They now report but four. They then reported 2,655,067 pages of Tracts gratuitously distributed. They now report but 1,766,660. While such is the fact, the call for Tract operations among the millions of the West is doubtless as great as it has been at any previous time. It is the opinion of agents who have labored long in that field, that not more than one-fourth part of its population have been supplied with as much as one Tract to a family.

Foreign Operations.—So limited have been the Society's resources during the year that the committee report only one appropriation in money for Tract operations in Pagan lands, viz. $300 to aid the American Baptist mission at Burmah; and the grants of Tracts for foreign countries and the aborigines of our own land amount only to 452,487 pages. The Religious Tract Society of London appropriated the last year, in foreign grants about $14,000, including 900 reams of paper for India; and since its formation has aided in publishing tracts in *forty-eight* different languages. Their efforts appear to have reached almost every station which has been reached by British missionaries.

The committee feel deeply the importance of doing more in this branch of their operations, and with a view to acquire necessary information, a correspondence was opened, some months since, with all the Missionary societies in the United States known to be engaged in promoting the spread of the Gospel among the heathen. From the evidence obtained from these and other sources it is clear, that if the heathen are to be enlightened and evangelized, the press must be resorted to as a powerful instrumentality. The instruction of the young in schools cannot proceed without it; and at festivals and on other public occasions, Divine truth may be conveyed to thousands by Tracts, who can never be brought under the sound of the missionary's voice.

It is estimated that there might be usefully appropriated annually for Tract operations at *Bombay, Ceylon,* the *Sandwich Islands,* and *Burmah,* $1500 each, and at the various missionary stations on the *Mediterranean* $2,000. There are also considerable openings for Tract operations in *China,* in the language of which country several Tracts are already printed.

France also presents an interesting field; and *South America,* the *West India Islands,* and the *British dominions in North America,* all have their claims. At least $10,000 annually is needed for fields which no other Tract institution is occupying, and which have a manifest and immediate claim upon this society.

Divine blessing on the Society's publications.—The year has been distinguished by the effusions of the Holy Spirit, and among other means Tracts have been greatly blessed.

Conclusion.—Thus have the committee presented a review of the society's operations during another year; the little that has been done; the much land remaining to be possessed, and the superabounding mercy and grace of God which has attended the efforts made. They have shown

That probably not far from three-fourths of the population in the great valley of the West are yet unreached by the society's publications.

That 10,000,000 of the population of our country remain yet to be supplied with the monthly distribution.

That about $10,000 annually are needed for Pagan lands.

That a blessing without a parallel has during the year descended upon the society's publications, in rendering them the means of conversion and sanctification to multitudes of souls.

That with all these overwhelming incitements to effort, the society has but five agents laboring among the 13,000,000 of our population, and they are lost in the comparative new settlements of a small section of the country.

And that the whole amount committed to the society for its use during the year has been $34,137 77 in payment for publications sold, and $8,784 82 in donations.

The committee make no comment on these facts. They beg the friends of Zion to consider them well, and to bring them before the throne of grace in importunate prayer, till all who name his name shall be roused to fidelity to Him, and all who hope in his blood shall imbibe in some degree his Spirit, when he came from Heaven to bring to man the tidings of his Gospel and offered himself a sacrifice for their Redemption.

AM. HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

This Society held its fifth anniversary meeting in the Murray-street Presbyterian church on Wednesday evening. The Hon. Stephen Van Rensellaer, LL. D., President of the Society, took the chair, and the meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. Samuel Fisher, D. D. of New-Jersey. The President made an appropriate address, after which the treasurer's account was read by Mr. Knowles Taylor, Treasurer, and the annual report by the Rev. Absalom Peters, Corresponding Secretary. Resolutions were then moved or seconded by the Rev. Mark Tucker, of Troy, the Hon. Benjamin F. Butler, of Albany, the Rev. D. C. Carroll, of Brooklyn, the Rev. John Breckenridge of Baltimore, the Rev. Theron Baldwin of Illinois, and the Rev. Dr. Lansing of Utica, and addresses were made by Messrs. Tucker, Butler, Baldwin and Lansing. The congregation then united in singing the Christian Doxology, after which a benediction was pronounced by the Rev. Benjamin H. Rice of New York.

Abstract of the Fifth Annual Report.

On the day before the meeting of the society, intelligence was received of the death of Mr. ARCHIBALD FALCONER, Recording Secretary of the society, and from the beginning a faithful, efficient and highly valued member of the executive committee. He left this city for England in October, for the improvement of his health, and after remaining there until January, when his symptoms became more alarming, he took passage for Rio Janeiro, by the way of Madeira, and died at sea Feb. 13, in the language of the captain who communicated the intelligence "praying to that Almighty, who is the author and disposer of all events."

The results of the labours of the society during the past year have been more difficult and embarrassed, and the results in several particulars more successful than heretofore.

Number of Missionaries and Congregations aided.—The number of missionaries and agents employed by the society is 463, and the number of congregations and missionary districts which have been aided in this support is 577. Of the missionaries and agents 299 were in commission at the commencement of the year. The remaining 164 have been new appointments during the year, making in all 463.

The missionaries and congregations aided are scattered through 21 states and territories, but are more numerous, in proportion, in New-York, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan, because there is more interest manifested by the people in these states to secure the blessing of a preached gospel, and on the principle upon which the society is conducted, those recieve the most aid who do the most to aid themselves. The committee, however, have felt the importance of occupying with an efficient ministry the new settlements on the southern and western frontier, in many of which there are not even so many as *two or three* who are sufficiently agreed to unite in soliciting a missionary, who feel not their need of the Gospel, and of course will not ask for it, and have used every endeavor to procure and direct to our frontier states and territories men of suitable qualifications for the work to be done, and in the course of the year 40 missionaries have been sent to this field. The committee, however, have adopted the principle of sending none to the frontier states who were not willing to express it "as their sincere intention and settled purpose (Providence favoring) to remain and spend their lives on those fields." Excepting the above-named 40 missionaries and 5 others, who have been employed as agents, the remaining 418 have been appointed on application from the churches or congregations where they labor, and the amount pledged in each case has been the least sum which the committee have regarded as sufficient to enable the applicant congregation to support and retain the minister of their choice.

Receipts and Expenditures.—There have been paid from the treasury during the year $47,247. During the first half of the year the income of the society was far less than its disbursements, so that for several months in succession the payments from the treasury were in advance of its receipts from $7000 to $10,000, for which the treasurer and other individuals of the committee became personally responsible. Afterwards the receipts were greater, and taking the whole year, have exceded those of the preceding year $5,773, while the expenditures have increased $4,818. The balance now in the treasury is $877. The committee, however, are under engagements to missionaries and agents in the field to the amount of $36,782.

Auxiliary Societies and Associations.—These have increased during the year from 273 to . The following have contributed the largest amounts to the Parent Society:

Western Agency in the State of New York		$5,721 40
Central Agency of do.		2,993 91
Maine Missionary Society		2,328 43
New-Hampshire Missionary Society		2,274 99
Vermont Domestic Missionary Society		1,636 33
Cedar-st. (N. Y.) Male Association	$1,754 13	
Do. Female do.	162 25	
Do. Sabbath Scholars' do.	600 00	2,516 38
Bowery Church Male Association		1,460 00
Brick church do.		1,394 00
Laight-street church do.		713 08
Bleecker-street church do.		538 00

The *Western Agency* in the State of New-York, remains yet unrivalled in efficiency among the agencies and auxiliaries of the society. It embraces as its field, the 17 western counties in this State, with a population of more than half a million, on which more than 120 congregations have, in succession, been sustained by this society, 72 of which have received aid, within the last year, in the support of 58 missionaries. Seven of the congregations aided are named as having shared richly in revivals, in each of which there have been reported from 75 to 100 hopeful conversions, while others have been gladdened with gentle showers of grace. The surplus of the collections within the bounds of this agency above the amount expended on this field, has aided the society in thrusting forth laborers into other portions of the harvest.

The *Central Agency* was appointed in October, 1829, on the same plan with the Western Agency, but was not fully organized and in operation until a few months previous to May, 1830. Since that time, besides discharging a considerable amount of the debts and pledges of the "Western Domestic Missionary Society," whose responsibilities it assumed, it has aided in the support of 33 missionaries in those counties of this State lying within or contiguous to the Synod of Utica, which is the centre of its operations. Ten of the congregations aided on this field are reported as having enjoyed special revivals of religion, and in general the labours of the missionaries have been crowned with more than ordinary success.

The number of Missionaries aided by the *Maine Missionary Society,* has increased during the year from 38 to 47; in addition to which, this Committee, by the appropriation of funds pledged by the Massachusetts Missionary Society, have aided in the support of 8 missionaries on the same field, making in all 55.

Legacy of the late Warren Richardson.—This gentleman died in the summer of 1829 in Andover, Massachusetts, where he had resided a number of years, and by active industry, had accumulated an estate of more than $20,000. He was not a professor of religion and it was not until a short time previous to his death, that his attention was providentially directed to the benevolent enterprises of the churches, and in the near prospect of eternity he bequeathed more than half of his estate to several institutions of religious charity. The bequest to the A. H. M. Society was a residence of uncertain amount; but his widow, MRS. LUCRETIA RICHARDSON, with a sacred regard to the instructions of the deceased, and with a cordiality in the object which entitles her to the gratitude of its friends, has furnished the society with every facility to become possessed of the full amount. She has accordingly already paid unto the Treasury the sum of $5,100, and a small amount we understand, remains yet to be collected. The reception of this legacy, as a relief from the embarrassments which must otherwise have been experienced has been regarded by the committee as a peculiarly timely interposition of Divine Providence.

The *Sabbath Scholars' Missionary Association* of the Sabbath schools connected with the Cedar-street Presbyterian church in New-York city, has paid into the treasury of the society during the last year $600, and stands pledged for the entire amount of aid granted by this committee to five missionaries in Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, and Michigan. Its fourth annual report, recently published, indicates a comprehensiveness of design, a maturity of plan, and a system in execution, which would do honour to any association for benevolent purposes.

The *Western Reserve Domestic Missionary Society* embraces, as its field, the northern part of Ohio, and the whole of Michigan. Since October, it has assumed the support of six missionaries. The actual receipts of the society have been small, but the agent reports that the present prospect from subscriptions and pledges given, may be considered equivalent to a security for $2,000 within the present year.

The *Vermont Domestic Missionary Society,* (including the Windsor County Association,) has aided during the last year, in the support of 23 missionaries in that state, and the *New-Hampshire Missionary Society* has aided 31 missionaries in New-Hampshire.

The Domestic Missionary Society of Connecticut has come into active co-operation with the American Home Missionary Society within the last year, but cannot become formally auxiliary until after the alteration of its constitution which is contemplated at its next annual meeting. Meanwhile it conducts its operations as an auxiliary, and has already pledged aid in the support of 22 missionaries and agents under commissions furnished by the American Home Missionary Society. The receipts into its treasury from June 13, 1830, to April 1, 1831, have been $2,276. Its operations, under the present arrangement, have been highly successful, and furnish the most animating encouragement that, hereafter, in addition to furnishing all needed aid to the feeble congregations in that state, it will be an efficient auxiliary of the American Home Missionary Society in sustaining its great enterprise in behalf of the west and south. As it proposes to enter in this way in some measure, into the labors of the *old "Connecticut Missionary Society"* and to be conducted by the same Board of Directors, it is confidently believed that it will more than equal the usefulness and sustain the reputation of that venerable institution, whose praise is in all the churches.

The Central committee of agency for Home Missions in the Western States, established in Cincinnati, Ohio, was not fully organized until late in the autumn, when the Rev.

R. Cushman, who is also Secretary of the above committee, entered upon his labours on that field. The committee have not yet assumed the responsibility of supporting any particular Missionaries. The amount of subscriptions and cash received up to April 1, 1831, was $1,653 12, and arrangements have been made which indicate a state of preparation for extended operations in future.

Results of the operations of the A. H. M. S. There have been added to the churches within the last year, 3,491 souls, of whom 2,552, have been received on profession of their faith, and have been admitted, for the first time to the communion of the church. The reports of the Missionaries, however, are imperfect, and making a suitable allowance on this account, there cannot be estimated less than 2,800 new additions to the church, while the number of hopeful conversions is doubtless larger than the above. Fifty three of the congregations aided have been blest with special revivals.

The Missionaries have reported under their instruction during the year, more than 200 Bible classes embracing not less than 5,000 members, and within their congregations are not less than 500 Sabbath schools containing not less than 20,000 pupils.

The Missionaries, without exception, have also endeavoured to promote the cause of the *Bible*, of *Religious Tracts*, of *Education, Foreign Missions*, and of *Temperance* among the people and congregations where they labor. The following is a tabular view of the results of the last, in several particulars, compared with preceding years.

	First Year.	Second.	Third.	Fourth.	Fifth.
Receipts	$18,130	$20,035	$26,997	$33,929	$48,124
Expenditures	13,934	17,849	26,814	42,429	47,247
No. of Missionaries	169	201	304	392	463
Congreg. & Districts	196	244	401	500	577
S. Schools rep.	not rep.	206	289	369	500
Bible classes do.	not rep.	100	134	203	200
Years of labor performed,	110	133	186	247	293
Additions to chh's.	not rep.	1,000	1,678	1,959	2,532
Aux. Soc. & Assoc.	not rep.	189	241	273	390

During the five years which have elapsed since the formation of this society it has granted essential aid in the support of 986 years of ministerial labor—has reported each year from 10,000 to 20,000 children instructed in Sabbath schools, and from 2,000 to 5,000 in Bible classes. In the same time its missionaries have reported not less than 7,700 souls added to the church, and more than that number of hopeful conversions under their ministry.

REVIVALS.

AMHERST COLLEGE.

Extract of a letter from an officer in Amherst College to a gentleman in this city, dated Amherst, May 7th, 1831.

Dear Sir,—When I wrote you last, we were apparently on the eve of a revival in College. Since that time we have witnessed scenes of intense interest, which can never be obliterated from our minds in this world or another. The work has been distinguished for a deep and sometimes awful solemnity. Such perfect silence has often reigned during an entire service in the Chapel, that the *ticking* of the time piece could be distinctly heard in every part of the room; and the like intense attention has existed at the most crowded meetings in the village. Little has been said as yet about the numerical results of this work; but not less than 30 in College, have recently experienced a hope, more or less strong, of the forgiveness of their sins. Seven, whose hopes date further back than this revival, expect to join the College church to-morrow; which is the last Sabbath of the term. And we rejoice that the students are about to separate in a state of feeling apparently so desirable; affording grounds for the hope, that they will be useful in vacation, and return with a genuine revival spirit. The conviction seemed general at the commencement of the work, that it must be engaged in by Christians as a permanent concern; and there is seemingly as much earnestness in prayer and strength of faith, as there was six weeks ago; although instances of hopeful conversion are now unfrequent.

This work has been carried on in the village for several weeks with great power. Last week the College united with Mr. Washburn's society in a succession of meetings of three days continuance. They were crowded and exceedingly solemn, and judge of our surprise, on entering the meeting for enquirers, on the evening after the last of these meetings, to find between 200 and 300 souls!—not all, indeed, deeply convicted of sin; but all, more or less solicitous about their salvation. Many of these have since found relief; and the work is extending to the other parishes in town; in one of which, an effort will be made, the coming week, to sustain a continued series of religious meetings.

The effect of these continued meetings, when well sustained by ministers, has, in this region, seemed to be very happy on young converts, and professing Christians. In Conway, a place not far from this, these meetings were held three days a few weeks ago, before any special seriousness had been manifested. Forty enquirers were present at the first meeting for the anxious afterwards; 60 at the second, and nearly one hundred at the last, one week ago. [Com.

A letter from a Clergyman in New Hampshire to his friend in Boston, dated April 20, 1831, says:

"We are waked up in this region likewise. This is the third week that I have been engaged incessantly in public and private exercises at what are called four days meetings. The first in Orford, the second in St. Johnsbury, Vt., the third in Plymouth, where I now am. The next week I am engaged in Danville, Vt. and such is the persuasion of the utility of these assemblages that we must continue them until we have gone over the whole region. I get home on the Sabbaths. The effects on Ministers and people are astonishing. We feel as new men, and our hearers as new people. The effort at St. Johnsbury was successful beyond all anticipation and the appearances here are truly gratifying." [Com.

Sangerville, Me.—Extract of a letter from Elder P. Chamberlain, to the Editor of Zion's Advocate. "During the late revival, the church in this place has received 54 members by baptism, and 4 otherwise. The converts appear well, and a young man of about 22 years of age, who appears to be designed for the ministry, has commenced a course of studies at Waterville."

Northampton, Montgomery Co. N. Y.—Elder Seaman has baptized 48 persons in this place since the commencement of the revival; others have joined the Methodists and Congregationalists.—*Bap. Reg.*

Pitcher, Chenango Co. and vicinity, N. Y.—Elder Lawton gives an animating account of a revival in Pitcher, and of 3 days' meetings held there by the Presbyterians and Baptists, successively. During one of those seasons, more than 200 persons manifested concern for their souls, and requested the prayers of Christians. The spirit is also given to Cincinnatus, Lincklaen, Solon, German and Pharsalia.

Medina, N. Y.—Elder Savage writes from this place to the same editor under date of April 28th: "Instead of the 50 which I was expecting at the time of my last communication, I have baptized 69 in four weeks, and do really and gratefully expect 50 more!—one third of them probably next Lord's day."

Mendon, N. Y.—Elder Weaver writes to the same editor, date of April 21st. "It has now been eighteen months since the good work of grace began in this church. Persons of every age, from ten to fifty years, have been gathered in; but at present, the revival is more especially visible among the youth. The prospects of each day are most glorious."

Elbridge, N. Y.—A letter from Mr. Fuller to the same, states that the Lord is doing wonders in Elbridge.

Hartland and Yates, N. Y.—Mr. Kimball writes to the same editor, that a revival commenced in that place last November, where there had never been one before, and has continued ever since. Twenty-seven persons have been baptized, and other candidates remain. A large number have been hopefully converted in Yates.

The Tenth Instance of spiritual blessings descending upon singing schools, within these western districts of the state, has recently come to our knowledge. Probably there are others, that ought to be reported. A few months ago, there was great unbelief relative to this subject. *W. Rec.*

Union Village, Washington Co. N. Y.—About a year ago, the prospects of the small Dutch church at this place were peculiarly dark, but at a church fast, occasioned by the pastor's request for dismissal, it was determined to employ him all of the time, instead of two-thirds, as they had formerly done. Soon after, a few began to assemble once a week for special prayer; and in a few months, some scattered cases of conversion appeared. A revival ensued; and a short time since, between forty and fifty were added to the communion. Most of the converts either are or have been connected with the Sabbath school. The Baptists lately received thirty to their communion. *id.*

Onondaga, Co. N. Y.—A friend informs us, that Fabius, Pompey, and Manlius, are still enjoying a powerful revival. In the latter place, there are conversions almost daily. In Pompey, it seems, the work declined for a while, after the first fruits of a protracted meeting had been gathered—as reported some time since in the Recorder. But lately the work has rekindled, and perhaps about thirty have been added to the number of converts. *id.*

Lansingburgh, N. Y.—By a postscript from this place, we learn that forty-two united last Sabbath week, with Mr. M'Cullough's church, by profession, and that the season was solemn and impressive. *id.*

Martinsburgh, Lewis Co. N. Y.—The revival at this place has already been partially noticed. The Lewis County Republican, after giving some account of a meeting which was protracted to nine days, adds as follows:—"We are instructed to say, that no less than two hundred, in and about this little village, are brought in; and the work is spreading in all directions." *id.*

Homer and Cortlandville.—A correspondent of a recent date, writes from Homer as follows: "Yesterday, (Lord's day) there were twenty four propounded for admission into the church of which Rev. John Keep is pastor; and there are a goodly number more who are indulging hopes. In Cortlandville, especially in the village, the Holy Spirit is poured out in a more general and powerful manner than in Homer. Conversions have been numerous, embracing different ages and characters. There, also, as in this town, protracted meetings have been held by the different denominations, which have been followed by similar displays of sovereign grace." *id.*

Clinton, N. Y.—The same paper contains a detailed account of a revival in Clinton, where 93 persons were added to the Rev. Dr. Norton's church on the first Sabbath in May. This church had been a long time like the mountains of Gilboa, without dew or rain, even when showers of grace were falling on the adjacent towns in almost every direction. The church was aroused to prayer and effort in November, and a three days' meeting in January was eminently useful.

"The prominent traits in this revival are—a clear conviction of sin; a simple dependence on the sovereign grace of God; with a still, solemn and distinct yielding of the heart to Jesus." The work extends to the College, as we have been before informed.

Vernon Village, N. Y.—The Presbyterian church here has enjoyed a revival for six months past. About 50 have united with the church, and the work received a new impulse at a three days' meeting on the last week in April.

Meadville, Pa.—The Pittsburgh Herald has a notice of a revival in Meadville, which has been some time in progress, the fruits of which already are an addition of 53 members to the Presbyterian Church. The work still continued.

Cartersville and Powhatan, Va.—A correspondent in Cartersville, under date of April 28th, writes—"we have had very cheering times in our neighborhood lately. At a four days' meeting, last week, at our Church, there were six conversions, and upwards of fifty on the "anxious seats." More than one hundred have professed a hope in Christ, in this neighborhood and Powhatan, and the work appears to be going on."—*So. Rel. Tel.*

BOSTON RECORDER.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 18, 1831.

By the kindness of the Editors of the New-York Observer we received the outer form of their last week's paper, in anticipation of the day of publication. By this means we are able to give the Reports and Proceedings of three of the Benevolent Societies which met in that city last week. Those of other Societies will be given in our next, as far as practicable.

☞In order to furnish our readers with the Proceedings of the Benevolent Societies who will meet in this city, on the next week, we shall postpone the publication of the next week's RECORDER until FRIDAY.

OBLIGATIONS TO BENEFICENCE.

As the period draws near, in which several of the Societies that are sustained or aided by public charities make their appeal and solicit help, we venture a few suggestions.

The coming week, as it is usually passed in this 'city of our solemnities,' is also deeply interesting to the Christian and Patriot, in other points of view. No one who feels in any degree the force of the principle of association, can be insensible to the influence it may exert on others. And he too, who, sensible of his own necessities, is desirous they should be supplied, must ever remember that a supply of his wants is no more needful to himself, than are their own enjoyments and comforts to those by whom he is surrounded, or on whom he may exert a salutary influence. The simple and equal law of reciprocal duty should be permitted to exert its full vigor, and produce its just result. And the obligation should be felt, that all who taste and see the Divine goodness, must return 'according to that they have received,' in love, and gratitude, and obedience.

Now, what great mercies have we in this city received and are still receiving at the hand of our God! His work is reviving, and that with some good degree of power. Into many of our families has it come, to diffuse its everlasting blessings. Some of us are now singing the first notes of praise we have ever uttered. And what, in comparison with spiritual satisfactions, are all others that the world affords? And what have we, that is at all truly valuable, which we have not received?

In view of such thoughts as these, may we be permitted to express the hope and expectation that the sacrifices required by the Election week will be made and offered as a privilege? That the hospitality of our citizens, especially of the members of the Churches, toward those who come to participate in the labors and pleasures of our anniversaries, will be ready and ample, we would not doubt. An increasing number of the Reverend Clergy may be expected to attend from almost all parts of not merely our own State, but of New-England and its vicinity—and members of Churches around us will be desirous of ascertaining what God hath wrought. Let us hope they will meet an enlarged liberality of feeling and of effort.

It is cheering, in this connexion, to reflect on that blessing in temporal things with which God in His providence has seen fit again to attend the labor and enterprise of our community. After a long period of commercial depression and disappointmet, prosperity revisits the metropolis, and indeed our favored land. Aloof from the broils of Europe, in the full enjoyment of the blessings of peace, with enough to occupy profitably our hearts, our thoughts, and our hands, we should be ready with our THANK-OFFERING, and present it to God in the service to which He calls. Already have our churches and friends done worthily. The last year will testify as well to the greatness as to the willingness of their contributions for upholding the interests of the Redeemer's kingdom among us. Let them continue as they have begun, and the influence will be salutary. It will sever the hearts of worldly professors of religion from their idols, and assist them to consecrate their gains to the Lord of the whole earth—and, *denying themselves, take up their cross and follow Him in the regeneration.*

It is indeed high time that not only a few, as heretofore, but ALL the professed people of God, should exhibit palpably the fact, that they *neither sleep as do others* nor *withhold good from them to whom* it is due, but *are not their own*, and as belonging to Christ, are under obligation—which His grace can make a privilege—to devote themselves and all they have to Him and His service. Too long has the avarice and worldliness of professing Christians laid a stumbling-block in the way of sinners. We hail with joy the better day that is dawning. We greet with new hope every instance of a rational, conscientious triumph over the selfishness of the human heart. Freely have Christians received. Freely let them disburse for the Saviour and His cause—and he will bless them. Never was there a period in which it might be esteemed a greater honor and privilege to be rich, than the present—in which the real use of wealth begins to be known. Facilities multiply on all hands for the spreading of the implements and means of spiritual benefit to men. Tracts, Bibles, Missionaries, Sabbath Schools, Education Societies, Religious Journals, 'though last, not least'—all afford opportunities of scattering widely the seeds of a glorious harvest. And this is not to be reaped merely in coming ages. We may hope and expect to see the fruit with our own eyes, and to rejoice in the goodness of God.

And what, compared with these blessed privileges, are the estates which we must so soon forsake, the wealth that cannot be carried with us, and may be left to injure those we love, the splendid furniture that so gratifies our pride and vanity, the expensive indulgences and entertainments of that fashionable mode of life, into which professors of religion, as soon as they are able, so easily slide? Who would not SELL, that he may be permitted to serve and please the Redeemer of his soul? Are our Missionaries alone bound to deny them-elves? May private Christians indulge their taste for splendor and fashion unblamed? Oh that we were wise! WHEN SHALL IT ONCE BE?

For the Boston Recorder.

CONVENTION.

An important subject is to come before the Convention of Congregational Ministers in Massachusetts at their annual meeting. The claim of the Convention of Congregational Ministers in Maine to a just proportion of the funds of the Convention, held in 1820, when Maine was separated from Massachusetts and constituted a distinct State, is to be considered. The decision of so respectable and intelligent an Ecclesiastical Body, it may be confidently predicted, will satisfy all the claims of justice. It is only necessary, that the facts in the case should be correctly understood. The following statement is made for the purpose of general information.

1. The fund of the Convention in 1820 amounted to five thousand, five hundred and twenty four dollars and eighty three cents. One third of this sum at least is what is now due to the Convention, provided this ecclesiastical property be divided in the same proportion, in which the other property of the whole State was divided.

2. The fund was raised for the benefit of "the widows and orphan children of poor ministers" in the whole State of Massachusetts, of which Maine was a part until the year 1820. In the contributions, annually made, there might have been a *special* reference to the families of ministers in the new settlements of the District of Maine, for they were most likely to be left in want. The sympathies of rich land-owners, in their donations, would naturally be directed towards ministers, living in the new towns and plantations of Maine.

3. In the history of the Massachusetts' Convention, printed in 1821, and drawn up by a Committee, consisting of the Rev. Drs. PORTER, HOLMES, PEIRCE, and CODMAN, is the following paragraph:—"The Convention embraced all the Congregational ministers in the Commonwealth, including the District of Maine, until the formation of Maine into a separate State, in 1820. A committee, chosen the last year by convention, 'to take into consideration the subject of the appropriations of the charity of Convention to widows in Maine,' have been officially informed, that a similar Convention has been organized in Maine, since the separation. A correspondence and conference have been held with the officers of that Convention, and a satisfactory arrangement, in relation to the Fund is expected to be made at the annual meeting of the Massachusetts' Convention. The remembrance of our brethren will not be obliterated, nor our sympathies with their widows and orphan children extinguished by a political division of the Commonwealth. What should be the measure of our charity, upon this change of relations, is for the Convention to determine."

The Committee, above mentioned, in their Report to the Convention in May 1821, say, "that in the appropriations from this fund, the Convention has made no distinction between the widows and children of ministers in the late District, now State, of Maine, and those in Massachusetts proper, but has apportioned its charities by a regard to the absolute and comparative indigence of the objects of them in whatever part of the Commonwealth they might reside." They also recommend, that as "it is difficult to determine with precision the proper measure either of *justice* or of *charity*, in the adjustment of the Fund, and yet it is the wish, as it is the duty, of this Convention 'to provide things honest in the sight of all men,'—'to bear one another's burdens and so fulfil the law of Christ,' therefore a final decision be deferred to the next annual meeting."

Accordingly, at the next meeting, May 29, 1822, the Convention adopted the two following votes, "1. That those widows of Congregational ministers in the State of Maine, who the last year received a portion of the charity of the Convention, be continued on the list of Beneficiaries during the continuance of their lives or of their necessities.—2. That those, who shall be hereafter left widows of Congregational ministers, who were in the ministry in the District of Maine at the time of its separation from Massachusetts, be placed on the same foundation with respect to charitable appropriations, as the widows of Congregational ministers in Massachusetts, and receive such a portion of the annual distribution, as this Convention shall from time to time determine." Such is the present state of the relations between this fund and the families of deceased ministers of Maine.

4. The Convention of Maine think, that by the foregoing decision neither the claims of *justice* nor of *charity* have been fully regarded, and have therefore instructed their Committee to solicit of the Convention of Massachusetts a reconsideration of this affair. It would seem, that there might be reason to ask, whether, if the Civil Fathers of the State deemed it *just* to give one third of the general property to Maine; the *Religious Fathers* of the State would "provide things honest [i. e. things becoming, creditable, honorable] in the sight of all men" by giving to Maine, not a part of the Fund itself forever, but much less than a third of its income for a few years, with a certainty, after a few deaths, of being released even from this charity? Can this too be considered, as "bearing the burdens" of their brethren, and "so fulfilling the law of Christ?" These questions will doubtless be duly weighed by the venerable ecclesiastical body, which is about to assemble in the capital of Massachusetts. It is difficult to inquire what possible ground there can be for discriminating, in the proportion due to Maine, between this *Church* property, if it may be so called, and the other common property of the State; but were there even some slight ground of distinction, in point of justice, which may still be questioned, yet from the ministers of the Gospel, it would be expected, that the difference would be more than compensated by Gospel charity and brotherly kindness.

5. The claims of Maine are supported not only by the origin and design of the Fund, but also by the peculiar difficulties and trials of the new settlers, and by the growing number of beneficiaries, contemplated by the fund. Emigrants from Massachusetts will for many years yet to come be plunging into the wilderness of Maine in order to make provision for their families. Their greatest privation will be that of the stated ministry of the gospel. Their hope of enjoying again the ordinances of religion,—if a share of this fund be denied to Maine,—will be diminished, as one encouraging motive, calculated to influence ministers in settling there, will be removed. A.

RELIGION IN FRANCE.

Letter received by a gentleman in Boston, dated

"PARIS, MARCH 29, 1831.

"My dear Sir,—Believing that a summary account of the benevolent operations in the kingdom of France will be interesting to you, I take pleasure in stating such facts in relation to the subject as have come within my knowledge.

"You are doubtless aware of the great good effected by the Paris Bible Society; and its influence has been increasing every year. Some time since it was ascertained, that in five Protestant Churches in the ancient province of Dauphiny, more than fourteen-fifteenths of the families had not a Bible in their possession, and perhaps not one person in these families knew how to read. In imitation of the resolution taken by the American Bible Society, the Paris Bible Society at their last anniversary, resolved in a certain time to supply every Protestant family in two Departments with the word of life. This has been nearly effected; and when all here are furnished, the work will be commenced in other Departments, and by the blessing of God it will be carried on until every Protestant family in the kingdom shall be furnished with this precious volume.

"The Paris Tract Society has not been idle. More than seventy numbers have already appeared, which are briskly circulated. Hawkers are employed to go about the country and sell Bibles and Tracts for a certain commission, and such is the present demand, that men are constantly entering into the trade. Missionaries are employed in Paris to collect the people in a room or court, and there read to them the word of God. Tracts are distributed freely among the poor of the city. "Do give me one of your books of devotion," is often put to one who has Tracts in his possession, and the poor creatures appear overjoyed to receive the glad tidings preached by these little messengers, probably for the first time. The donation of five hundred dollars from the American Tract Society at Boston, was gratefully received, and will help to spread the truth. Many places of public worship have been opened, to which the higher classes are attracted, while for the benefit of the poor, Sabbath and week day schools are instituted. Two of the former have upwards of 600 scholars each. It is difficult to form an idea of the ignorance of the people generally. They have vague ideas of a GOD, know nothing of the worth of the soul, or of a future state. Some of our Indian tribes are far before them in this respect.

"The bonds of Papacy are now broken; people are beginning to think for themselves. "Down with the Jesuits," is frequently heard in the streets, and it is said that the Soldiers avow that the Protestant Religion shall be theirs.

"Such being the state of things in Catholic France, what is there to fear from the spread of this corrupt faith in our own country? The cause of the Spiritual Babylon has received its death blow here, and the Christian cannot but hope that "the knowledge of the Lord" will soon "cover the earth as the waters fill the sea."

RELIGIOUS SUMMARY.

The Old Colony Sunday School Union held its annual meeting in New Bedford on the 27th ult. The Secretary's Report exhibited some interesting facts, which we hope ere long to be enabled to lay before our readers.—Rev. A. Bullard, Agent of the Mass. Union, who has lately returned from a tour to the Valley of the Mississippi, gave an account of his tour: Many of the facts related by him have already been published. About 600 scholars with their teachers were present. The importance of the objects of this Society cannot be doubted; and we are happy to state, as a general fact, that during the past year it has been greatly prospered.—*N. Bedford W. Register.*

The New Hampshire Observer is to be removed immediately from Portsmouth to Concord, where it will be published by Messrs. Miller and Chadwick, under the particular care of Mr. Chadwick, a young gentleman of Concord.

ORDINATIONS, &c.

On the 20th ult. the Rev. ARTEMAS BULLARD, Secretary of the Mass. S. S. Union was ordained as an Evangelist in Andover, Ms. Introductory prayer by Rev. Mr. Bennett of Woburn; Sermon by Rev. Mr. Pond of Boston, Ordaining prayer by Rev. Mr. French of Northampton, N. H.; Charge by Rev. Mr. Coggin of Tewksbury; Right Hand of Fellowship by Rev. Mr. Jackson of Andover; and the concluding prayer by Rev. Mr. Albro of Chelmsford.—*Comm.*

At Flemington, N. J. as Baptist Evangelists, Messrs. William Pollard and Thomas Barrass.

At Vernon, N. Y. Mr. Henry Vogell was ordained, April 27th, expecting to take the pastoral charge of the Baptist church in Groton, N. Y.

April 27th, the Rev. John B. Van Dyck was ordained as pastor of the Salt Catcher Presbyterian church, S. C. At Hopewell Church, S. C. April 10, Messrs. Jephtha Harrison and Constantine Blodget, as Presbyterian Evangelists.

At Whiting, Vt. as pastor of the Baptist church, Mr. Isaac Wescott.

Installed in Meredith 3d division, N. H. 20th inst. Rev. Joseph Lane, as pastor of the Congregational church and society. Sermon by Rev. A. Burnham of Pembroke.

The new Meeting House erected by the Baptist Society in the village of Padanaram, Dartmouth, Ms. was dedicated to the service of Almighty God, May 5th, and the Church was at the same time regularly organized.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The object of "Amico" appears to be good; but we apprehend his communication would miss its aim.

Several other communications are necessarily postponed until we have given the proceedings of the Anniversaries.

☞We invite the attention of our Readers to the advertisement of Mr. Hyde, of a valuable list of Theological Books, which for want of room we issue in an extra.

ELECTION WEEK.—*Religious Anniversaries.*

MONDAY.

American Education Society: for Business, at Park St. Lower Vestry, 4, P. M. Report, Addresses and Collection, in Park St. Church, at half past 7, P. M.

Prison Discipline Society: Meeting for business at the lower Vestry, Park Street Church, at 3 o'clock, P. M. [See Tuesday]

American Tract Society: Meeting for business at Cowper Committee Room, No. 9, Cornhill, 6, P. M.—[See Wednesday.]

TUESDAY.

Massachusetts Missionary Society: Executive Committee, in the Lower Vestry of Park street Church, at 9 o'clock, A. M. Society for business same place, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Report and Addresses, in Park Street Church, half past 7, P. M. Collection.

Prison Discipline Society: Public meeting in Park St. Church, Report and Addresses, at half past 11 o'clock, A. M. Collection.

Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge: Meeting of Directors, 10, A. M.—Meeting for business, at the Huntington Com. Room, 3, P. M. [See Wednesday.]

Pastoral Association: Sermon by Rev. Dr. BEECHER, at Park St. Church, 4, P. M.; meeting for business immediately after.

WEDNESDAY.

Prayer Meeting: in Park St. Church, 5, A. M.

Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge: Sermon, half past 9, A. M, in Park Street Church, by the Rev. —— ——. Collection.

Massachusetts Sabbath School Union. Meeting for business, 11 o'clock, A. M. at Park-street Lower-Vestry. [See Thursday.]

Election Sermon: at Old South Church, 12, A. M. by Rev. Mr. WITHINGTON, of Newbury.

Doctrinal Tract and Book Society: Meeting for Business, Cowper Com. Room, No. 9 Cornhill, 11, A.M.

Convention of Congregational Ministers: Meeting for business, at the New Court House, 5, P. M. [See Thursday.]

American Tract Society: Report and Addresses at Park Street Church, half past 7, P. M. Collection.

The Massachusetts Baptist Charitable Society will meet at Rev. Mr. Hague's Meeting-House, at 12 o'clock, M.

THURSDAY.

Prayer Meeting: in Park St. Church, 5, A. M.

Convention Sermon: in Brattle Street Church, by Rev. Dr. Codman, 11, A. M.

Massachusetts Sabbath School Union: Report and Addresses, in Park St. Church, half past 3, P. M.—Collection.

Society for Propagating the Gospel: Meeting for business, in the Hall of Massachusetts Bank, 4, P. M.

Auxiliary Foreign Missionary Society of Boston and Vicinity: Report and addresses, in Park St. Church, half past 7, P. M. Collection.

Pastoral Association of Massachusetts.

The annual meeting of this body will be holden at the Park St. Church in Boston on Tuesday of Election week, at 4 o'clock, P. M. when the annual sermon will be preached by the Rev. Dr. BEECHER. It is regarded as very desirable that the members should give their attendance in the transaction of the important business of the Association. If the members will call at the bookstore of Peirce & Parker, No. 9 Cornhill, formerly Market St. they will be directed to suitable accommodations as in past years. By order of the Committee of arrangements. WARREN FAY. *Chairman.*

CONVENTION.

The annual meeting of the *Massachusetts Convention of Congregational Ministers* will be held in the new Court House in Boston, on Wednesday the 25th inst. the day of the General Election, at 5 o'clock, P. M. At 11 o'clock on the following day, the Convention Sermon will be preached, in Brattle-Street Church, by the Rev. Dr. CODMAN, and a Collection taken for the benefit of indigent Widows and Children of deceased Congregational Ministers.

B. B. WISNER, *Scribe of Convention.*

AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

The fifteenth anniversary of the *American Education Society*, will be celebrated in Boston, on Monday the twenty third day of May, 1831. The members of the Society are requested to meet for business in the Vestry of Park Street Church, at four o'clock in the afternoon.—Public exercises will be held in Park Street Church, at half past seven in the evening, when extracts from the Annual Report will be read and addresses made. The services having been assigned, by the committee of arrangements, to the first day of Election week, before many will have arrived from a distance, it is earnestly hoped that the friends of the Society in Boston and vicinity, will make special efforts to attend. The year which is about to close is the most favored which the Society has witnessed since its formation in 1815. The Report which is to be presented at the ensuing anniversary, will exhibit evidence of this fact, such as will encourage the friends of the Redeemer to engage with fresh zeal and new efforts in this great enterprize. E. CORNELIUS, *Sec'ry of the Am. Ed. Soc.*

PRISON DISCIPLINE SOCIETY.

The meeting of this Society has been held in former years on Friday. This day was fixed upon because the other days of Election week were so much occupied as to leave no time for it, on an earlier day. But by an arrangement with the officers of some of the other Societies, an earlier day in the week has been found, in which the *Public Meeting* can be held, viz. on Tuesday at half past 11 o'clock, A. M. The members of the Society, therefore, and our friends from abroad, we hope will make their arrangements to be in town in season to attend the meeting.

LOUIS DWIGHT, *Sec'ry.*

The annual meeting of the *American Temperance Society* will be holden at Park Street Meeting House *This Evening*, at 7 o'clock.

The annual report will be read and a number of addresses delivered on the occasion.

The Annual Meeting of the Young Men's Mariner's Bible Society will be held at the Cowper Committee Room, over Peirce & Parker's, This Evening, precisely at 8 o'clock, when the Annual Report will be presented.

SECULAR SUMMARY.

FOREIGN.

The captain of a vessel who left France April 2d, reports that there was nothing new, but there was a general expectation of an immediate war.

The Journal des Debats says that accounts from Belgium to March 29th, confirm the complete defeat of the Orange party, and the triumph of the National opinion. The congress opened on the 29th. The news of the entry of the Austrian troops into Bologna is questioned. The Precursor of Bologna of the 19th makes no mention of it, or of any movement of the Austrian troops. The eldest son of Louis Bonaparte died at Forli, March 16.

Diligence lost by an Avalanche.—On the 26th of February last, a horrible accident happened to the Diligence, travelling from Turin to Lyons. On the passage of Mont Cenis, it was struck by an avalanche, and precipitated in an instant into a valley below the road. What rendered the accident still more frightful was that the Diligence was conducted on a *traineau* (on account of the snow,) and consequently, in addition to the six passengers, the conductor and the postillion—six countrymen are lost, and teen horses. Two individuals only have been saved.

From Colombia.—News from Carthagena and Santa Martha to April 1, has been received at New York by way of Jamaica. Carthagena was under close siege by the troops of Gen Luque, and Mompoz had surrendered to the insurgents, who seemed to be the popular party. It was expected that Gen Montilla would be obliged soon to surrender. A great part of the population of Carthagena had abandoned the city, and withdrawn to the mountains.—Gen. Urdaneta had been defeated by Gen. Obando, and was retreating rapidly towards Carthagena. It was expected that he would be made a prisoner by Gen. Luque. It was supposed that Obando had taken possession of Bogota.

The Mexican Government on the 5th ult. ratified the treaty between that country and the United States.

From Mexico.—The Registro Oficial of Mexico to Ap. 10, has been received at Baltimore. Cesario Ramos had surrendered himself with 900 of his troops. The town of Acapulco had been set fire to by Alvarez. The Mexican government had sent $139,773 to England to pay dividends on their debt.

DOMESTIC.

Loss of the Steam Boat Washington.—We learn by a passenger who was on board the Washington, that she left N. York on Saturday at 4, P. M. and at half past 11 the same night, the weather clear and calm, off New Haven, was run into by the steam boat Chancellor Livingston, from Providence for N. York, and sunk in about 30 minutes after. Two gentlemen, cabin passengers, and the second engineer, are missing. The Washington had 52 passengers on board, and a large quantity of freight. A large amount of money for one of the Banks in Boston (about $20,000) was saved. The C. L. received but little damage.—*D. Adv.*

Profitable Penitentiary.—The State Prison of Connecticut, after paying all the expenses of prisoners, &c. yields a clear revenue to the State of nearly $8000. The whole number of prisoners is 182.

DEATHS.

In this city, Mrs. Sophia, wife of Mr. Moses Whiting, aged 31 years.

In Roxbury, on Saturday, Miss Martha Weld, 93.

In Coventry, R. I. on the 8th inst. Mr. Eddy Walden, son of Philip Walden of Gloucester, in the 33d year of his age. He has left a bereaved wife and three small children.

In New Haven, Conn. Miss Esther P. Whiting, daughter of Dea. Nathan Whiting, editor of the Religious Intelligencer, 20.

In Clinton, N. Y. Miss Mary Ann Norton, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Norton, 22. In Sheldon, N. Y. Hon. Lemuel Chipman, in the 77th year of his age; a native of Salisbury, Conn. and for some time a resident in Vermont, where he was one of the delegates at the convention which formed the constitution of that state.

In Bedford, Ms. April 9th, Elijah Stearns, Esq. 61. By this afflictive providence not only the bereaved family but the Church and town sustain a heavy loss.

In Mendon, on the 11th inst. Mrs. Margaret Pierce, formerly of Dorchester, in the 74th year of her age.—Printers in Maine are desired to insert this notice.

In Lunenburg Co. Va. while riding in his gig to fulfill an appointment for preaching, Rev. John Philips, an Episcopalian Minister, at an advanced age.

PEIRCE & PARKER, have just received a further supply of the standard WORKS IN THEOLOGY—comprising Henry's Commentary, Dwight's Theology, Robert Hall's Works, Edwards's Works, Fuller's Works, Payson's Sermons, Buck's Theological Dictionary (with the late additions), Cruden's Concordance, Upham's Ratio Disciplinæ, or the Constitution of the Congregational Churches, Hunter's Sacred Biography, Life and Times of Richard Baxter, Miller's Letters on the Christian Ministry, Henry's Works, (1 vol. quarto) Doddridge's Miscellaneous Works, (1 vol. 8vo.) Paine's Elements of Mental and Moral Science, &c. &c.—also the Biography of Rev. Henry Martyn, with a preface by the American Editor. Life of Rev. Matthias Bruen. Reflections on the character and objects of all Science and Literature, and on the Relative excellence and value of Religious and Secular education, and of Sacred and Classical Literature, in two Addresses and an Oration, with additions and improvements, &c. &c. by Thomas Smith Grimke, of Charleston, S. C. ☞"Dew Drops" or a text of Scripture for every day in the year.

DIRECTIONS to persons just commencing a Religious Life. May 18.

FIRST AMERICAN EDITION OF THE

POLYGLOTT BIBLE.

THE English Version of the Polyglott Bible, containing the Old and New Testament; with the Marginal Readings, together with a copious and original selection of References to parallel and illustrative passages, exhibited in a manner hitherto unattempted.

Just received and for sale by PEIRCE & PARKER, 9, Cornhill. May 18.

POLYGLOTT BIBLE.

THE English Version of the Polyglott Bible, containing the Old and New Testaments; with the Marginal Readings: together with a copious original selection of references to parallel and illustrative passages. A most beautiful pocket companion, containing upwards of 60,000 references. This day received and for sale by RICHARDSON, LORD & HOLBROOK. May 18.

GERMAN THEOLOGICAL WORKS.

CROCKER & BREWSTER, *Theological Booksellers and Publishers, have recently imported from Leipsic, and offer for sale at their Store, 47 Washington-street, Boston, the following valuable German Works, viz.—*

Vetus Testament. Græc. ed. Van Ess.
Kuinoel, Comment. in Nov. Test. 4 vol.
Rosenmueller, Scholia in Vet. Test. 19 vol.
Do. abridged, on the Pentateuch, 1 vol.
Bretschneider, Lexicon in Nov. Test. 2 vol. (2d edit.)
Herder, Geist der hebr. Poesie, 2 Th. (Justi's edit.)
Flatt, Briefe Pauli an die Rœmer.
Do. do. do. an die Corinthier.
Do. do. do. Galater und Epheser.
Hahn, Lehrbuch des christl. Glaubens.
Gesenius, Thesaurus Linguæ Hebraicæ, Tom. I. Fasc 1.
Do. Commentar ueber den Jesaia, 3 Th.
Do. Der Prophet Jesaia, neu uebersetzt. (2d edit.)
Do. Hebr. und chald. Handwœrterbuch, (3d edit.)
Tittmann, Meletemata Sacra in Evan. Joannis.
Passow, Griechisches Handwœrterbuch, 2 Th. (3d edit.)
Koppe and Heinrichs, Nov. Test. Græce, 12 vol.
Jaspis, Versio Epistolarum Nov. Test. 2 vol.
Hoffman, Grammatica Syriaca.
Castell, Lexicon Syriacum. (Michaelis' edit.)
Rosenmueller, Scholia in Nov. Test. 5 vol. (6th edit.)
Neander, Geschichte der christl. Religion und Kirche, 4 vol.
Do. Denkwuerdigkeiten, 3 vol. (2d edit.)
Do. Geist des Tertullianus.
Hengstenberg, Christologie, 2 vol.
Luecke, Commentar ueber Johannes, 3 Theile.
Uhlemann, Elementarbuch der Syrischen Sprache.
Staudlin, Encyklopædie der Theologischen Wissenschaften.
De Wette, Commentar ueber die Psalmen. (3d edit.)
Do. Ueber setzung der Psalmen. (3d edit.)
Hug, Einleitung in die Schriften des neuen Test. 2 vol. (3d ed.)
Storr, Opuscula Academica, 3 vol.
Bauer, Chrestomathie Chaldaica.
Winer, Handbuch der theol. Literatur, (2d edit.)
Knapp, Nov. Test. Græce, (4th edit.)
Vater, Nov. Test. Græce.
Fick, Englisches Lexicon, (2d edit.)
Burckhardt, English and German Lexicon.
Rosenmueller, Institutiones Linguæ Arabicæ.
Freytag, Lexicon Arabico Latinum, Tom. I.
Simonis, Biblia Hebraica, (4th edit.)
Griesbach, Nov. Test. Græce, (Schulz's edit.) Tom. I.
Schleusner, Thesaurus in Vet. Test. Græce, 5 vol.
Fritzsche, Comment. in Evang. Matthæi.
Doederlein, Institutio Christ. Theol. 2 vol. (Junge's edit.)
Buttmann, Griechische Grammatik, (12th edit.)
Eichhorn, Einleitung in die Apokryphischen Schriften.
Morus, Hermeneutica Nov. Test. (Eichstadt's edit.)
Hartmann, Linguist. Einleit. ins Alte Test.
Jahn, Einleitung ins Alte Test. 2 Th. (2d edit.)
Tholuck, Commentar zu Johannes.
De Wette, Einleitung ins Alte Test. 2 Th.
Keil, Opuscula Academica.
Wahl, Clavis Nov. Test. 2 vol. (2d edit.)
Bailey-Fahrenkrueger's Wœrterbuch, 2 Th. (12th edit.)
Simonis, Lexicon Hebraicum. (Winer's edit.)
Matthew Poole's Synopsis Criticorum, the Frankfort edition of 1712, 5 vol. folio, fine copy.

Also complete sets of the beautiful miniature edition of the Greek and Latin Classics, stereotyped and published by Charles Tauchnitz at Leipsic, comprising 139 volumes; the volumes sold separately if desired.—*Orders Solicited.*

POETRY.

THE CHRISTIAN PASTOR.

Henceforth his task must be his Master's work;
His to reprove where'er the guilty stand,
His to draw near the mournful bed of death,
And lift the heart in prayer; his to pour
The balm of Gilead o'er the broken heart;
His to dispel the clouds that rest upon
The sinner's vision, and to bid the light—
"The day-spring from on high," break in more clear.
'Tis his to preach the Saviour, and the Judge—
The "man of sorrows,"—the ascended God.
His to point out "the way, the truth, the life;"
His to conduct the spirit's fragile bark,
O'er the wild sea of guilt and wickedness,
And on the rock of ages anchor it.
His, but to glory in the cross of Christ,
Henceforth to be the Christian militant.
So may he keep those vows now sworn to Heaven,
That when at last his spirit takes its flight
To that High Power, to that Eternal throne,
There they may meet, the "teacher and the taught,"
To live a long, a bright eternity,
'Mid all the good and holy men of old;
Martyrs and Prelates who have served well,
Apostles who have fought the fight of faith,
Whose course is done; for whom henceforth is kept
A wreath of glory, which shall never fade.
Schisms no more shall rend the Church of God,
But all, united in the Lamb that died,
One faith, one cross, one heaven, one Saviour Christ,
One Bishop and one Shepherd of us all.
Boston, April 19, 1831. [*Epis. Watchman.*

DEFERRED ARTICLES.

MALTA.

Mr. Goodell expected to complete the translation and printing of the New Testament in the Armeno-Turkish language about the first of March. He had been strongly advised, by Mr. Jowett, to undertake the translation of the Old Testament from the original Hebrew into the Armeno-Turkish. He will probably remove to Constantinople before many months, where he will have many facilities for such a work, and Mr. Smith, when he takes charge of the printing establishment, or, at least, of the oriental department of it, will be able and disposed to afford much assistance in giving completeness to the version.

Mr. Temple was making steady progress in furnishing school books for the Greeks. In addition to "Lessons for Children," and an "Epitome of the Gospels," Niketoplos of Ægina, they had printed small elementary books on Arithmetic and Grammar, and had in the press an abstract of the history of Greece, by an intelligent Greek of the Ionian Islands, with reflections by Mr. Temple—of about 150 pages 16mo; and a Greek Reader, of about the same number of pages 12 mo.—The edition of 15,000 copies of the Alphabetarion, printed by the Board in this country, has been carried through the press, and a part of the edition is now on the way to the Mediterranean.

Mr. Goodell writes, that the two missionaries of the American Episcopal Missionary Society, Messrs. Robertson and Hill, and Mr. Bingham, the printer, arrived at Malta on the 15th of November, and sailed from thence for the island of Tenos, one of the Cyclades, on the 29th, where they are to reside for the present.

I cannot express to you—Mr. Goodell adds—how happy we were to have the beloved missionaries with us during their short stay in this island, and to help them on their way after a godly sort. To all missionaries of whatever denomination, who come with such a spirit, and with such enlarged views as these manifested, we will most gladly extend the right hand of fellowship, and bless them in the name of the Lord. Indeed I believe we felt, that we belonged to but one church, and that the church universal. [*Miss. Herald.*

MACKINAW.

On the 22d of January, Mr. Loomis, the teacher of the boys' school at Mackinaw, wrote that the quarterly examination of the school had just been held, and attended by a considerable number of the residents of the place, who expressed themselves much gratified with the appearance of the scholars.

On the first Sabbath in January six persons were admitted to the privileges of the church. A meeting had been established on the Sabbath at the fort for the benefit of the soldiers.—*ib.* *ib.*

Indiana Theological Seminary.—An agent is now presenting the claims of this infant Institution, situated at Hanover, Indiana. It was incorporated in 1829. Its design is to furnish the churches with an adequate supply of able and faithful ministers. The Rev. Dr. Matthews of Virginia has been elected Professor, and has removed to Hanover with his family. A brick edifice has been erected by private contributions, 40 by 25 feet, and aid is needed to re-build a house for the Professor, which was lately consumed by fire;—and other buildings are needed, for the steward, and dining rooms for the students and work shops, &c., as it is intended that the students shall support themselves by laboring a part of the time. About 30 have already joined the Seminary, and it is expected that the whole expenses in cash will not exceed $15 a year to each student. Those who have it in their heart and in their power to aid this Nursery of piety, may, with little expense, sow the seed that shall spring up and bear fruit, adorn and beautify, and cause the wilderness to bud and blossom as the rose. *N. Haven Intell.*

The Connecticut Bible Society met at Hartford May 4th. The amount on the extra effort to raise $10,000, falls short, at present about $3000. The time fixed for the accomplishment of the resolution is the 22d of July next. Shall the effort fail! If not, what shall be done? More than a fair proportion has been raised by some towns, but their promptness and liberality have been counter-balanced by the apathy of other towns. But it is not yet too late to retrieve the negligence of the past. *Conn. Obs.*

The Connecticut Sabbath School Union held their annual meeting at Hartford, May 5th. The Secretary stated, that no reports had been received from Auxiliary Schools and Societies, and the Board of Managers were unable to present a Report to the Society. The question of employing a General Agent in this State was proposed and discussed. The absolute necessity of such a measure to advance the cause of S. Schools, and secure their highest benefits to the community at large, was forcibly presented,—in a brief statement of facts by the Rev. A. Bullard, Secretary and General Agent of the Massachusetts Sabbath School Union; showing that the number of children engaged in S. Schools in the Northern and Eastern States, is in direct proportion to the amount of agency employed in those states. The measure was fully sustained by the Rev. Asa Mead, of East Hartford—who closed his remarks by a subscription of *ten dollars* for carrying the measure into effect. The resolution to employ a General Agent, was unanimously adopted;—and a subscription for his support already so well commenced, was immediately raised to two hundred and fourteen dollars. A part of the sum consisted of pledges from delegates, in behalf of the schools which they represented. At another meeting in the evening, the sum was raised to $304. It is expected that a General Agent will be appointed immediately. *id.*

Rhode-Island.—The Convention of Congregational ministers of Rhode-Island held a meeting at Bristol, April 26th. Nine ministers attended and two were absent. Five delegates were present, and one church was not represented. A narrative of the state of religion in the congregations was read, and religious exercises continued at intervals for four days. The attendance was good, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather.

The Sabbath on Canals.—A writer in the Hudson Observer says: "I am informed, from a source entitled to credit, that a meeting of gentlemen engaged in the forwarding, and commission business upon the Ohio Canal, was held at Cleaveland on the 18th ult. at which it was *unanimously* resolved to *stop boats, and shut up ware houses on Sabbath days, between the hours of 5 o'clock in the morning, and 7 o'clock in the evening*: and also, *not to employ about the wharves*, those *worthless, profligate colored men* who have hitherto resorted there. A similar arrangement, it is hoped, will be entered into by the forwarding and commission merchants at Newark, Massillon, and every other place of importance through the whole extent of the Ohio Canals. Should it be so, the Sabbath will be kept upon the great thoroughfare of our State, and an example be given to the world, as worthy of imitation, as it is distinguished for wisdom, and sound discretion. If such a regulation shall be adopted, and adhered to with the strict and rigid integrity it deserves, many benefits it is morally certain, will flow from it.

Dr. A Synler, of Charleston, Jefferson Co. Va. who was educated at the Roman Catholic College, Georgetown, D. C. has revealed the secrets of the prison house; or the way in which the children of Protestant parents are made Papists. From the following extract, we see something of the spirit of this Institution: "Another rule of the College, made it the duty of the Clerk, and he faithfully executed it, to *inspect, seal up, and put into the office such letters only as were compatible with the wishes and views of the Catholics; and also to open and read every letter sent to the children, and to withhold from them such as might have a tendency to confirm them in their Protestant views, or convince them of the errors of popery.*"—*Charleston Obs.*

Pious Fraud.—The Jesuits once published a little book, containing an eloquent description of Luther's horrible end, in Latin. Luther got hold of it and translated it, adding only these words:—"I Dominus, Martinus Luther have read this account, and translated it myself."

Missionary Fields.—The Rev. Jonas King, when last in America often said, that *France* and *Greece* were in his opinion the most extensive and important fields for the missionary labors of Protestant ministers, which the world presents. Could we find men of piety and talents qualified to preach in the French language, they ought to be sent to France by the American churches without delay. [*Philadelphian.*

Emigrants from New England,—The Rock Spring Pioneer of April 13th says: "Ten persons from Boston arrived at St. Louis, *via* New-Orleans, yesterday, to become residents of our State, and aid in teaching Sunday schools. Two more companies are on their way, and may be expected shortly."

Baptists in Lowell, Ms.—A second Baptist Society is about being formed in this town. The first society is obliged to divide for want of room in their place of worship. Until a new meeting house can be erected, which it is expected will be, the present season, the meeting of the new society will be in the town hall. *Evangelist.*

The Editor of the Lowell Evangelist states, that his paper *is not* designed exclusively for the Baptist community.

Rev. Otto P. Hoyt is appointed corresponding secretary of the Western Education Society, as a successor to Rev. Mr. Eells. *W. Rec.*

We learn that Rev. Mr. Wisner, of Ithaca, has gone to Rochester, in compliance with a call recently received from that place. *id.*

Mourning Apparel.—The First Congregational Church in Attleborough have unanimously resolved to discontinue the wearing of Mourning Apparel, and the Society have concurred in the resolution. The reasons which influenced them to come to this decision are, that the practise involves unnecessary and, in some instances, burthensome expense; that the preparing of such apparel is attended with a waste of precious time, often *holy time*, and necessarily diverts the attention of afflicted and the neighbors from the scene of affliction and leaves them little or no leisure, at the time, for suitable improvement of the dispensation; that it is no sure index of the feelings of the heart; that it is contrary to the simplicity of the gospel. S. C. [*Communicated.*

From an English paper.

Smyrna, Feb. 2.—As a proof of his favorable disposition towards the Christians, the Sultan has recently published an edict forbidding the Turks to call the Christians 'dogs'—an epithet which has been always, until now, in general use—and ordering his subjects henceforth to be on more familiar terms with them. I had the information from a very respectable merchant in Constantinople, and I have no doubt of its truth. The Pacha of Smyrna has applied for, and obtained, his dismissal, on account, it is said, of advanced age, and another is appointed to succeed him. The Sultan is making improvements not only in his army, but in the navy also. Among other things he has lately introduced into the dock-yard at Constantinople a steam engine for sawing timber, and an engine for rolling copper for the navy. The schools established here by the American missionaries are going on very prosperously, but the Turks are sadly deficient in agricultural industry. Vast tracts of land, even in the vicinity of the capital, lie dormant, and yet it is a rich and fertile soil. There has been a conference lately at Constantinople, held by the Bishops, &c., of the Armenians, who are very numerous in this country respecting the precepts of the Bible. The result has been a conviction that many of the tenets are erroneous, and they have accordingly renounced them. The Greeks, too, in Smyrna, as well as throughout Greece, are anxious to possess the Scriptures, and even many of the Jews, who are also in great numbers, manifest, notwithstanding the persecution of their Rabbis, a similar desire. 'You probably know that the Russians are making an arsenal and dock yard at Poros, in Greece. A ship has lately arrived at St. Petersburgh with stores for that purpose.'

Royal tenderness.—The Emperor of China has reproved the sheriffs for strangling the wrong subjects *by mistake*, and requests them not to do so in future.

Capt. Sir Murray Maxwell has been appointed to be Lieut. Governor of Prince Edward's Island, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. This appointment is announced in the London Gazette.

The Rev. Stephen Olin, was appointed Professor of Belles Lettres in the University of Georgia, at a meeting of the Trustees, on the 5th inst. Two new Professorships were established, namely, of Natural History and of Modern Languages, including French, Spanish, Italian and German.—They will probably be filled in August next.

The Militia.—A Convention of the officers of the Connecticut Militia, which was held at Middletown April 13th, resolved to petition Congress for a new scheme of enrolment and organization, to be passed upon the report of the board of officers, convened at Washington, in November 1826, or upon some other suitable basis, by which the whole body of militia held to service, may be effectually armed and instructed. They also authorise a Committee to petition the legislature of the State, to reduce the period of militia service, and to exempt from the poll tax all General, Field and Staff Officers, while they perform military duty. They also resolved, that they deem company and regimental drills necessary to perfect the Officers in the practical as well as theoretical duties of their command; that they are a source of improvement in the arms, equipment and discipline of the soldiers, and without them it would be difficult if not utterly impracticable to maintain an organization that would be better than none.

Warning to Towns.—At a late term of the Circuit Court of the United States at New Haven, Chester Kellogg, of Amherst, Massachusetts, in an action upon the statute, for an injury received from falling through a defective bridge, recovered against the town of East Windsor a verdict of $1500; and at the same term, Rufus Cowles recovered for an injury at the same time, a Verdict of 1050 dollars. *Conn. Courant.*

A TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT.

The Rev. A. Foster writes from Pendleton, S. C. to the editor of the Home Missionary, as follows:

In October, I was invited thirty miles down the Savannah, to form a temperance society. I found a company collected in front of a store where spirits were retailed. Boards were thrown down for seats, and a *hogshead lately emptied* was placed for my rostrum. I mounted the head of it. A Bible was presented: I told them, that I was going to show them the advantages of temperance, and the evils of intemperance *in this world*, and my address, therefore, belonged to the man who doubted of immortality, and the truth of the sacred volume, as well as to him who believed both, so that I would, for once, reason of temperance, without using the Bible or its authority. The rain was falling moderately upon us. But men and women kept their seats in solemn stillness. At the close of the address, a constitution, on the principles of entire abstinence, was presented, and fifty signed it. I have since been informed, that it increased to sixty-five at the next meeting, and that it was working a reformation in the neighborhood.

Sound the alarm.—The import of spirituous liquors at Quebec, in the year 1830, amounted to *one million five hundred and eighty-nine thousand four hundred and twenty gallons*, being nearly three hundred and sixty thousand gallons *more* than were imported in 1829! The cost of these concentrated plagues, quarrels, broken bones, and poverty-making liquids, was two hundred and twenty one thousand three hundred and fifty-six pounds—or eight hundred and eighty-five thousand four hundred and twenty-four dollars! What an enormous contribution is thus levied to ruin the bodies and souls of men, by propagating vice, wretchedness and crime, and the banishment of domestic peace; and for the increase of the widow's tears and orphan's woes. Not one good purpose does the intoxicating fire produce, "except as a medicine," and its utility in any shape is questioned. And yet our principal Sunday School Society can only do business to the amount of £205 in credits and cash!!—*Kingston Watchman.*

Going for a jug of Rum.—Mr. ——, an enterprising farmer, of the town of W——, in Massachusetts, had nearly brought his harvest to a close last fall, when he said to his hands, we have labored hard, had excellent weather, and gathered in our crops in good order.—Now let us have a little something to cheer us up. So saying, he took his jug, and started for a neighboring store. But at almost every step he saw somebody looking at him. He never noticed so many people in the street before at that time of day, and every one looked as if he could guess what was to be put in the jug. He felt "a little flat," but hurried to the place of destination; when lo, the store, too, was full of people. He set the jug down slily at the door, and entered into conversation with the folks, as if nothing had happened. After waiting a long, weary while, with anxious expectation, he found an opportunity of whispering a word in private to the store-keeper, when he received for answer—"Spirits! spirits! we have had none in the store for a long while!"—*W. Recorder.*

A Reformation.—We understand that a distillery in Newport, R. I., is about to be changed into a cotton factory. Our informant could not tell the name of the manufacturing company who own the establishment, but thought it would be well for them to take the name and style of the *Reformation* Manufacturing Company. Verily, a yard of cotton cloth is a more creditable product of human labor than a gallon of rum. *Gen. of Temp.*

Intemperate Physicians.—The Christian Advocate mentions the death of a young man, which was supposed to be occasioned by an unskilful operation of bleeding, performed by a physician *under the influence of ardent spirits.*

LITERARY.

"A Vindication of the Fundamental Principles of Truth and Order in the Church of Christ from the Allegations of the Rev. William E. Channing, D. D."

The above is the title of a work from the pen of a learned clergyman of the Episcopal Church, the Rev. Frederick Beasley, D. D., Rector of St. Michaels' Church in Trenton, N. J. and author of the "Search of Truth in the Science of the Human Mind." The Work has recently appeared in this city, and is for sale at the Book Store of Messrs. R. P. & C. Williams. We have had opportunity as yet to give it only a hasty perusal. But even from this we have been exceedingly edified and instructed. And we would earnestly recommend an attentive perusal of it to every candid enquirer after evangelical truth. Without pretending to give an analysis of the work, we remark, that it consists of a series of Dissertations; each of which is devoted to the examination of some particular article contained in the writings of Doctor Channing. This examination is conducted with great plainness, and we think with great ability; but still with much good temper and Christian meekness. The general train of Doctor Channing's reasoning is shown to be sophistical. His arguments and inferences are therefore unsound and altogether inconclusive. Many of his opinions seem here to be unanswerably refuted. Others are shown to be too visionary and absurd to deserve a serious refutation. The opponents of Dr. C., with the exception perhaps of a late writer in the Edinburgh Review, have hitherto been found among the orthodox Congregationalists, (and the Doctor professes to be a Congregationalist;) and have also been his near neighbors. Dr. Beasley however, is of a different denomination and resides at a distance. And we are constrained to regard it as a circumstance peculiarly auspicious to the cause of truth, that these Dissertations have been planned and executed by one who possessed these advantages, which must place the author entirely beyond the influence of local prejudices, of narrow, sectarian views and feelings. His work will reflect, therefore, with intenser lustre, the light in which Dr. C. is regarded, whether as a politician, a theologian, or a scholar, by those who know him only, or principally, in his writings.

Could the admirers of Dr. C. be persuaded to give these Dissertations a serious reading, we think that many of them would be induced immediately to re-examine the ground on which the Rev. Doctor has been building; and would ingenuously abandon it as absolutely untenable. *Communicated.*

Swan's Letters on Missions.—This work has just been re-published in this country, and is deserving an extensive circulation. It will be found the most important work of the kind since the publication of Melville Horne's Letters. Mr. Swan writes, indeed, with less passion than Horne, but with a sounder judgment, and with a no less serious conviction of the magnitude and obligation of the duty, which he urges upon the attention of his readers.—There are twenty-one letters, and upon the following subjects:

The choice of a missionary life; missionary qualifications; difficulties arising from diversity of temper among missionaries; the office of the missionary compared with the ministry at home; on low views of the missionary office; the quantity of means to be employed; different modes of missionary operation; the preference due to the missionary service; on ministerial faithfulness to candidates for missionary service; an apathy to the extent of the claims of the heathen world; best means of convincing the heathen of the truth of Christianity; reasons which may justify qualified individuals in declining the missionary service; influence of success on missionary operations; defects in the mode of advocating the cause of missions; objections to engaging in missionary service; remarks on a sentiment of Dr. Buchanan; means to be used in raising up missionaries; on the spirit of the missionary enterprise; and some of the causes of indifference to missionary exertions.

The letters are introduced by a brief notice of the author, from the American editor, and by a sensible article from the late Mr. Orme, Secretary of the London Missionary Society, the principal design of which is to controvert the theory in the "New Model for Christian Missions," by the author of the Natural History of Enthusiasm.

Mr. Swan is a missionary in Siberia, and wrote his letters on mission ground. It is not too much to say of him, that he is eminently a practical man; and his work, if read with a proper spirit, will not fail to throw light on the Christian's duty, and especially on that of the student in theology, of every denomination, who desires to know in what sphere of evangelical labor the Lord would have him spend his life. *Miss. Herald.*

OBITUARY.

At Lebanon, N. H. Dea. Nathaniel Porter, 82, by apoplexy with which he was seized on his return from public worship. He had been a professor of religion almost 50 years, and an officer in the church nearly 20. There was in him a boldness of faith, a rigidity of religious principle, and a moral courage, venturing through difficulties, which might appear quite appaling to common minds. When near the age of four-score, an opportunity presented to call into action these valuable qualities. He, with a few others, of a kindred spirit, were brought into the alternative, either to see the church prostrate in Lebanon, or to make special exertions to revive it. A house of worship was built and funds of various descriptions raised to the amount of nearly $6,000, of which he furnished nearly $2,000. He lived to see the gospel settled, and to enjoy with his Christian friends, for the space of two years, a quiet resting place, beneath the shadow of the sanctuary, when God suddenly called him to the rest which remaineth for the people of God.

IMPORTANT TO SCHOOL COMMITTEES.

CROCKER & BREWSTER, Booksellers, 47, Washington Street, Boston, have just published

CONVERSATIONS ON VEGETABLE PHYSIOLOGY, comprehending the Elements of Botany, with their application to Agriculture. By the Author of Conversations on Chemistry and Natural Philosophy, adapted to the use of schools, by Rev. J. L. Blake, A. M.

This work is prepared in the best style and suited to the taste and condition of Schools, corresponding with the popular editions of Conversations on Natural Philosophy and Chemistry, by the same editor. The plan of this volume is entirely unlike any other Treatise on Botany, being another most happy specimen of the author's talents for adapting to young scholars, and the most common capacities, sciences usually esteemed interesting to those only whose minds have long been disciplined to habits of study, and whose facilities for the acquisition of knowledge are of the highest order.

The Publishers and Editor are supported in their estimate of the above work, by the following extracts of notices taken of it, since the publication. Other similar notices might be given, but these are thought sufficient.

One says—"It treats of the roots, stems, leaves, flowers, fruit, seed, and other parts of plants; of the action of the air, heat, light, and moisture upon plants; of the modes of sowing, planting, grafting, watering, and otherwise treating plants; of the nature of soils, and the cultivation of grasses and trees. *It will be found a very useful book for a farmer.*"

Another says—"It is a successful attempt to render the study of Botany intelligible and interesting. The study of trees and flowers, when first presented to the minds of the young, as a subject of investigation, seems delightful, and yet to botany as a science, they have usually an aversion. This has risen from the injudicious manner of teaching. All their previous knowledge of plants seems destroyed by the new and hard names they are required to learn—and the associations of Botany are therefore connected with those names, more than with any new ideas of the properties, or peculiarities of the vegetable creation. The author seemed aware of this, for she had felt the insufficiency of rules and terms to make us wise; and, has given in the pleasant form of conversations, a treatise, which will be found, we are fully persuaded, better adapted to the wants of our schools and seminaries, as conveying real, useful, interesting information on the science of Botany, than any work now in use. Our opinion is confirmed by the known ability and judgment of the American editor, the excellency of whose works, has given his name a popularity which cannot fail of inspiring confidence; and when the book is candidly examined, we think it will need no recommendation." May 11.

JUST PUBLISHED and for sale by PEIRCE & PARKER, 9 Cornhill.

CONVERSATIONS between two Laymen on *Strict and Mixed Communion*, in which the principal arguments in favor of the latter practice, are stated, as nearly as possible, in the words of its most powerful advocate, the Rev. ROBERT HALL. By J. G. Fuller, with Dr. Griffin's Letters on Communion, and the Review of it by Prof. Ripley of Newton.

AFFECTING SCENES—containing selections from the Diary of a late Physician.

P. & P. keep constantly on hand a great variety of standard Works in Theology. May 11.

WESTMINSTER ACADEMY.

THE Summer term in this Institution will commence on Monday the 30th of May. Preparations are making for a Female Department, and a Preceptress is engaged in whose religious character and literary qualifications, the Trustees have entire confidence. She will instruct in the French language, and other ornamental and solid branches usually taught in Female Academies. Scholars in her department will also receive instruction from the Preceptor, Mr. F. JONES, who will continue to have the general superintendence of the School.

Board, including room, washing, lights, &c. from $1,25 to $1,50 per week. A number of students board in commons for less than one dollar a week. In behalf of the Trustees, C. MANN.
May 2, 1831.

LYNN ACADEMY.

THE next term of this Institution will commence on Tuesday, May 31st. Every facility will here be afforded for a thorough English and Classical Education. No exertions on the part of the Teacher will be spared which may tend to the advancement and improvement of those committed to his care.

The French and Spanish Languages will be taught by native teachers, should there be a sufficient number to constitute a Class. Board from $1,50 to $2, 00 per week.
SAMUEL LAMSON, *Preceptor.*
Lynn, Mass. May 7, 1831.

BOSTON BOOKSTORE.
134 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON.

WILLIAM HYDE having purchased of Messrs. HILLIARD, GRAY & Co, their Miscellaneous stock of American and Foreign Books and Stationary, and taken their late stand, respectfully informs his friends, the former customers of the Store and the public, that he shall add to the stock such articles as will render the assortment very complete and valuable; particularly the new Religious books as they are published. Clergymen, and other gentlemen who may attend the approaching Religious Anniversaries in this city, are respectfully invited to call. Having a very extensive assortment of Theological, Historical, Biographical, Classical, Juvenile and School Books, he will be able to furnish public and private Libraries, Lyceums, Colleges, Academies and Schools, without delay, with almost any book which they may want.

Particular attention will be paid to the retailing business.
May 11.

GRIMKE ON SCIENCE, EDUCATION AND LITERATURE. Reflections on the character and objects of all Science and Literature, and on the relative excellence and value of Religious and Secular Education, and Sacred and Classical Literature, in two Addresses and an Oration, with additions and improvements. With an Appendix containing a Letter on the Study of the Bible, and an Address delivered at Charleston, S. C. By THOMAS SMITH GRIMKE.

Tales of the Puritans—The Regicides—The Fair Pilgrim—Castine.

Just received and for sale by PERKINS & MARVIN, 114 Washington Street. May 4.

CHOICE THEOLOGICAL WORKS.

WILLIAM HYDE offers for sale at his Bookstore, 134 Washington street,

Henry's Commentary, Scott's Family Bible, Dwight's Theology, Edwards's Works, Fuller's Works, Payson's Sermons, Brown's Dictionary of the Bible, Buck's Theological Dictionary Cruden's Concordance, Butterworth's Concordance, Barton's Essays, Rand's Familiar Sermons, Upham's Ratio Discipline or system of Congregational Church Government, Thornton on the Fruits of the Spirit, Jenkins's Discourses on the Sabbath, James's Christian Father's Present, Do. Church Member's Guide, Do. Family Monitor, Do. Christian Charity, &c. &c. comprising an extensive assortment of Religious Books too numerous to particularize. May 11.

HOPKINTON SPRINGS.

THE HOPKINTON SPRING HOTEL is open for the reception of company for the present season. Mr. and Mrs. Norcross, Managers of this Establishment, tender their thanks, with gratitude, for the liberal patronage hitherto received, and assure all those who may visit the Springs for health or pleasure, that they will use their exertions to promote their health and happiness.

They have made and intend to make further improvements in their accommodations. To those who intend visiting the Springs for health, they beg leave to recommend the months of May or June, while the air is perfumed with the blossoms and the freshness of Spring.

The waters at these Springs were analyzed by the late Dr. Gorham. They have been found beneficial in all scrofulous complaints; in cases of debility, particularly of the stomach; in some affections of the liver; dyspeptic and rheumatic complaints; salt rheum, eruptions of the skin, &c.

This place is retired, and pleasantly situated, about 30 miles west of Boston—about the same distance from Providence—and 14 miles from Worcester.

Persons wishing conveyance by Stage are informed that the Dudley Stage leaves Earle's Coffee-house, Boston, on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 7 o'clock, A. M.

☞ The Boston and Hartford Stage, leaves Earle's Coffee-house, Boston, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 9 o'clock, A. M.—Passengers can take either of these lines. 2m. May 4.

THOMAS P. CUSHING offers for sale, on the most reasonable terms for *cash, or on short approved credit*, a general assortment of ENGLISH, SCOTCH, IRISH, FRENCH and AMERICAN GOODS, adapted to both town and country trade. No. 5 Kilby Street. April 13. ep6w.

NEW JEWELRY.

WILLIAM M. WESSON, has taken the Store No. 105 Washington Street, and has opened a good assortment of JEWELRY and FANCY GOODS of the latest fashions and will be sold very low.

N. B.—Silver Spoons manufactured to any pattern, and of genuine silver. tf. May 4.

BREWER & BROTHERS,

IMPORTERS and Dealers in *Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Surgical Instruments and Perfumery*, WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

***Traders, Physicians and Families supplied on the most favorable terms. epis3m. May 4.

HARDWARE,

No. 34, UNION STREET. HOMES & HOMER have received by the ships Amethyst, Liverpool, and America, from Liverpool, Roscius and Fenelon, from London, a general assortment of Cutlery and Hardware Goods, which they offer for sale on good terms, for cash or credit.
April 27.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

WILLIAM T. EUSTIS, No. 47 and 49 Kilby Street, has just received, by the Mary & Harriet from Liverpool, a complete assortment of

HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

Also by the recent arrivals from Hamburgh, *German Slates, Toilet Glasses, &c.* which, with goods previously on hand, are offered for sale at fair prices for cash or on credit. Country traders, Manufacturers and others, wanting goods in the above line are respectfully invited to call.
March 30. ep2m.

FRESH GOODS.

H. J. HOLBROOK, No. 403 Washington Street, has received and offers for sale at low prices for cash or credit.

15 cases Superfine west of England and German Broad Cloths, fashionable colors.

4 " Fancy Colored London Cassimeres.

3	" Full Cloths,	2	" 4-4 Irish Linens,
2	" Satinets,	2	" 6-4 7-4 8-4 & 10-4 Damasks,
20	" Prints, new patterns,		
2	" 4-4 & 6-4 Cambrics,	1	" Lin. Camb. Hdkfs,
1	" do. do. Camb. Mus.	2	" India Nankins,
1	" Fig'd & Chk. Cambs.	1	" Ladies' Kid Gloves,
2	" Im. Muslins,	1	" Furniture Dimity,
2	" Col. Cambrics,	2	" Col. Gro De Naples,
1	" Blk "	1	" Blk Levantines,
1	" Linen Drillings,	1	" Col. "
2	" Fustians,	2	" Blk. Sarsenets,
1	" Cassinetts,	2	" White "
1	" Fancy Vestings,	1	" Blk Synchaws,
1	" French Prints,	1	" Pongees,
2	" Cotton Hosiery,	20	Bales bleach'd Sheetings and Shirtings,
2	" Brown Hollands,		
3	" Fancy Ginghams,	25	" Brown " "

Boston, April 13, 1830. 6w

FOR SALE OR TO BE LET,

THE FARM known by the name of the Spooner Farm, situated in Brookline. The Buildings will be sold, with any part or the whole of the Land, as may suit the purchaser; or the House will be let the present season, together with the coach-barn, and garden and fruit trees, with the privilege of pasturing a cow and cutting firewood for two fires during the whole year. The House contains twelve rooms, and is calculated to meet the approbation of any gentleman who wishes for a country seat—it is also well calculated for a lady to take as a boarding house. There is an ice-house, filled with ice, ready to the hand of the occupier. As the present owner wishes to change his business and retire further into the country, he will sell or rent the above at a very low rate, if applied for soon.—For further information please call on CURTIS TRAVIS now on the premises. May 4.

WESTFIELD ACADEMY.

THE Summer term will commence on Wednesday, June 1st. Tuition $3. Board from $1,33 to $1,75. Instructers, Emerson Davis, A. M. *Principal.* L. F. Clarke, A. M. *Assistant Principal.* Miss Harriet J. Messer, *Preceptress*, and Miss C. A. Dickman, *Assistant.* * M. 11.

SABBATH SCHOOL LIBRARIES!

JAMES LORING, 132 Washington Street, Boston, opposite the printing-offices of the 'Boston Recorder,' the 'Christian Watchman' and the 'N. E. Christian Herald,'—has for sale—

More than FIVE HUNDRED KINDS of JUVENILE BOOKS, including the publications of the American Sunday School Union, and of the Massachusetts Sabbath School Union, *which are offered at the SAME PRICES as they are sold at the Union Depositories.*

Purchasers can be supplied with ONE HUNDRED KINDS of assorted Sabbath School Books at prices varying from 15 to 30 dollars. Within a few years, he has printed about 150,000 copies adapted for this purpose.

☞ Particular attention will be given to the wishes of purchasers in regard to the character of books desired.

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A Visit to My Birth-Place.
African Valley.
Biblical Manual, by H. Spalding
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Edwards on the Affections.
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Fenelon's Pious Reflections.
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Life of a Mariner.
My Father's Fireside.
Malan's French Peasants.
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Memoir of Mrs. Eliza Leslie.
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Mrs. Wade's Burman Slave Girl.
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